EVENING EDITION

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U.S. ELECTION SHOWS SENTIMENT IS RISING AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Latest Returns Reveal G.O.P. Gains in Congressional and Gubernatorial Race

DEWEY, BRICKER CHOSEN

Selected as New York and Ohio Governors Respectively; Both Presidential Timber

Domei

LISBON, November 4.—In the first wartime election in 24 years, feeling among the American people which Herbert Hoover described as "a strong element of protest" against the Roosevelt Administration's bungling of war efforts was manifested at the polls with the Republicans making notable gains in both the House and Senate as well as gubernatorial contests at the expense of the Democrats.

On the basis of incomplete returns, indications were that the Republicans would gain 32 House seats, 11 in the Senate and four governorships.

It is recalled that prior to the present election the House contained 258 Democrats, 165 Republicans, five minor parties and seven vacancies while the Senate was composed of 65 Democrats, 29 Republicans, one Progressive and one Independent.

The voting yesterday was held for 33 Senators, 432 House members and 34 governors.

The latest returns showed 200 Democrats, 185 Republicans, one American Laborite and one Progressive have already won seats in the House with 47 results still pending.

The State of Ohio contributed seven to the number of Republican seats in the House, while other Republican gains were reported in Wisconsin, Oregon , New Jersey, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana and Maryland.

In the Senate, the Republicans won additional seats in Delaware, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, New Jersey, West Virginia, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana and Oklahoma.

Outstanding victories of the day, however, were made by the Republicans in gubernatorials in Ohio and New York, where John Bricker and Thomas E. Dewey swept their fields to win by sizable majorities.

The ease with which both of these men captured their elections makes them distinct possibilities as candidates in the forthcoming presidential election in 1944.

Other elections which were won by the Republicans from Democratic governors were in California, Connecticut and Michigan while they also looked like winners in South Dakota. Errol Warren, former Attorney General of the State, is the new Governor of California.

Anti-Roosevelt feeling was reflected in the re-election of Hamilton Fish, New York Isolationist, and other anti-New Dealers to Congress.

Michigan re-elected Representative Clare Hoffman and Illinois Senator Wayland Brooks while Connecticut elected to Congress Mrs. Claire Booth Luce, wife of Henry Luce, publisher of the magazines, Time and Life.

Hamilton Fish Re-elected

Domei

LISBON, November 4.—Results of the elections held on Tuesday all over the United States as revealed up to now, show outstanding penetration of the Republicans made into the spheres of the Democrats.

In the State of New York, Hamilton Fish, one of the best-known leaders of the Isolationists, was re-elected to the House of Representatives. Led by it, many Republican candidates for Congress in other States were returned, making great inroads into the domain of the Democrats.

Of the elected members of the House of Representatives, the Republicans very nearly approached the level of the Democrats with 144 seats against 160. This trend, if it goes in the same tenor, will bring a situation greatly weighing on the balance of influence in the Lower House, it is expected by competent observers, who however, pointed out the fact that the Democrats now lead in the Senate and

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Her Majesty Sends Court Functionaries To Kiyoura Bedside

Court Physician Nishino and Lord Steward to Her Majesty the Empress Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, both dispatched by the Imperial Household, visited Count Keigo Kiyoura, who is seriously ill and who entered into a critical condition at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, at his villa in Atami at 12:50 a.m. Thursday, reports Domei, according to a telephone message from Atami.. The condition of Count Kiyoura as revealed at 11:20 p.m. on Wednesday by Surgeon-Major Iwata, who is attending the Count, follows: Temperature, 37; pulse, from 110 to 116; respiration from 32 to 40. The report adds that the patient is in a critical condition though he is without pain.

BRITAIN STILL ASKS FOR POWER IN CHINA

Envoy Seymour Gives Chungking Harsh Demands on Ending of Extrality

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, November 4.—According to information from Chungking, British Ambassador to Chungking, Sir Horace James Seymour, on October 20 submitted to the Foreign Department of the Chungking regime conditions pertaining to the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, which demand the inequality of Chungking in favor of Britain. As the conditions proposed by Seymour are symbolic of the traditional arrogance of the British, the Chungking leaders and intelligentsia are reported to have been disappointed and are rather indignant.

The maintenance of the privileges of free residence for British residents in China and the reservation of consular jurisprudence with a slight amendment are two items of the proposed conditions with which the Chungkingites have voiced dissatisfaction.

Main Points Follow

The contents of the conditions have been kept in strict secret. However, the main points of the same, as reported by authoritative diplomatic circles, are as follows:

1. The British Government will maintain the right of free residence for the present British residents in China and also for the British who will reside there in the future, after the extraterritoriality rights have been abolished.

2. The Chungking regime should allow the British residents in China permanent proprietary rights for their property.

3. British capital invested in industrial and mining enterprises in China should be recognized as legitimate and British share-holders should be accorded the same rights and privileges as those given to the Chinese. Accordingly, the British share-holders will not comply with the demand of repurchase of shares by the leaders of the Chungking regime and by individuals unless the British desire to do so. The Chungking regime should guarantee absolute liberty and safety of the stocks in the possession of the British.

(Note: This condition enables the British to become managers of various enterprises when so elected.

4. The British who have hitherto been under consular jurisprudence will be able to live in China permanently in accordance with Chinese law. These Britishers, however, will retain British nationality, and do not need to conform to the Naturalization Law of the Chungking regime. This condition shall apply also to the descendants of those British who are born in China.

5. In accordance with the new treaty, the British concessions in China shall be returned to the Chungking regime. However, for a period of five or 10 years hereafter, which might be termed an "experimental administrative period," the concessions should be governed by a joint organ organized by British and Chungking representatives.

Replacement Condition

6. Britishers working in custom houses, post offices and telegraph and railway enterprises may be replaced by the Chinese. The rate of replacement should not exceed 10 per cent of the staff in one year.

(Note: Thus, even if the Chungking regime wants to make a shift of the entire staff of these enterprises, it cannot be completed in 10 years.)

7. The Chungking regime should pay the whole price for British

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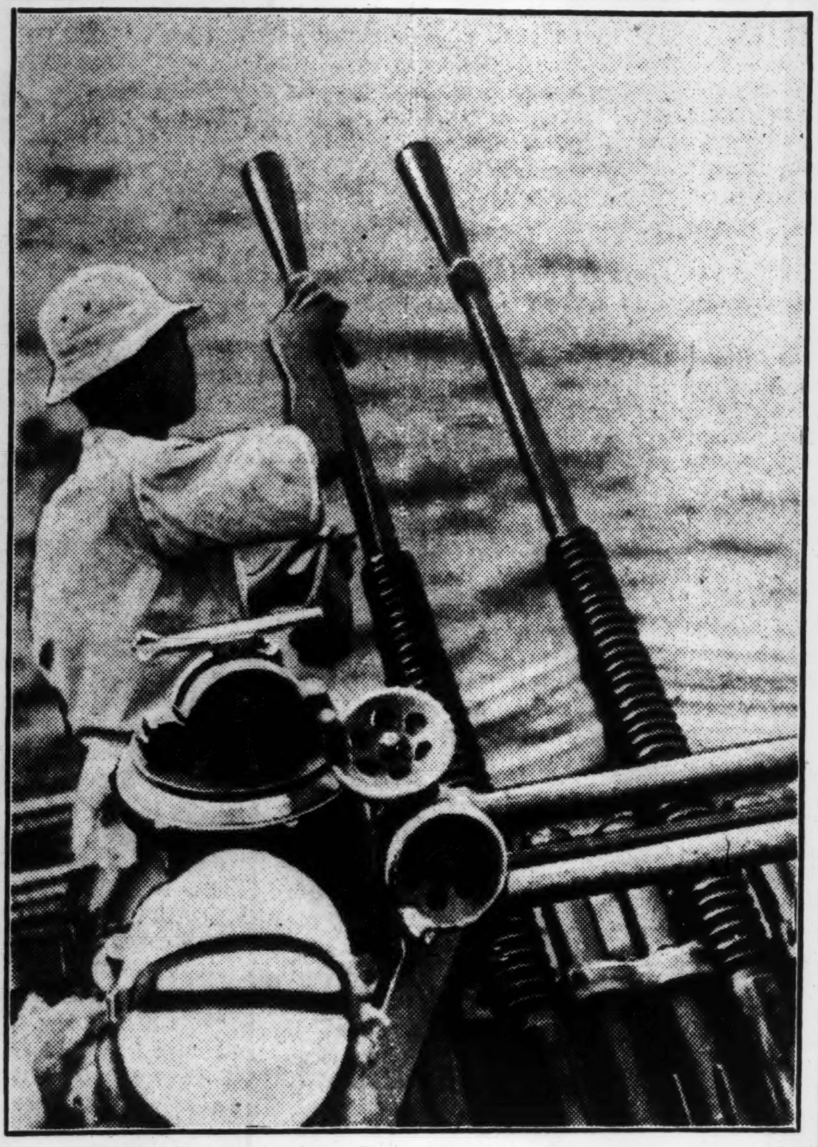
Ready for Action



Hardened sailors of the Imperial Japanese Navy, always alert for new game, are at their favorite place near a rapid firing anti-aircraft gun, whose nose is menacingly pointed upward poised for instant shooting. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

SHIGEMITSU SLATED FOR TALK WITH AOKI

To Discuss Setup in China Under East Asia Ministry on Envoy's Arrival Here

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, who is scheduled to arrive here today, will immediately confer with Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, reports Domei.

In the course of the conference, Ambassador Shigemitsu and the new Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will exchange views on the merger and unification of diplomatic and other organs in China under the supervision of the newly-created Ministry.

It is expected that Minister Aoki will explain in detail the Government policy toward China under the charge of the new Ministry.

Meanwhile, Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, as well as Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, are expected to return for similar conference with Minister Aoki.

The policy of Japan toward East Asia including China is expected to be further clarified following a joint conference of the "big three" Ambassadors with Minister Aoki, it it generally believed by political circles.

En Route to Tokyo

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived at Fukuoka by air Wednesday afternoon from Shanghai en route to Tokyo where he is expected to confer with Government authorities, reports Domei.

After an overnight stay there, he is scheduled to leave for the capital by train.

In an interview with the press, Ambassador Shigemitsu said:

"I am glad to say that the administration of Japanese official organs in Shanghai and Nanking has been unified and their activities facilitated as a result of the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

"I am going up to Tokyo to confer with the authorities on matters concerning Japanese official organs as they are to start afresh, under new administration."

Stalin to Speak

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, November 4.—Josef Stalin, Premier of the Soviet Union, will deliver an address at Moscow at 6 p.m. on November 6 (Tokyo time 1 a.m. November 7) in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, it is reported by Tass from Moscow.

ORGIONIKIEJE SEEN AIM OF REICH UNITS

Germans Concentrate All Forces In Attack; Baku, Grozny Oilfields Threatened

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 3.—German forces operating in the Caucasus are now concentrating the entire strength in the attack on Orgionikieje. The oilfield at Baku, 450 kilometers from Toblin, and the Grozny Oilfield, about 100 kilometers northeast of Orgionikieje, are thus seriously threatened, as there runs the Georgian military road from Orgionikieje to Toblin.

Predict Axis Victory
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, Novembsr 3.—With two more months left for this year, the features of the European war in 1942 are given by some observers as (1) brilliant successes won by the German forces in the northwestern part of Caucasus, (2) meeting of two opposing forces along more than 1,000-kilometer line on the Eastern Front, and (3) failure of the Allies to form the much ballyhooed second front.

As viewed by the observers of the Allies, the prevailing situation in Europe is not necessarily regarded as unfavorable to the Soviet Union. They are of the opinion that though much of the natural resources of the Soviets have already been taken by the Germans, the Soviets still hold a good deal left of their resources, such as the mines around the Urals and Kuznetsk.

These optimistic observers further hold that the Soviets on the Eastern Front will come out with an offensive during the coming

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AMERICA IS FORCED TO REVEAL DEFEATS IN S. PACIFIC ACTION

Washington Utilizing Revelation of Losses, However, to Wake Up the Nation

JAPAN MUST BE ON GUARD

U.S. Building Plane-Carriers, Bombers Solely for Action Against Nippon

The American Government was unusually prompt in announcing the results of the Battle of the South Pacific, although only in part, says Domei. Was it not until three months after the Battle off Midway that it published the results of the fight?

The American Government, ever since the beginning of the Greater East Asia War, has been working consistently to prevent its people from knowing the truth of the defeats suffered by its armed forces at the hands of the Japanese Imperial Forces. What is the explanation of the change in policy which is involved in the relatively prompt publication of the results, though partial, of the Battle of the South Pacific by the American Government? The answer to this question is not difficult to get.

Choked by Own Lies

In the first place the American Government is no longer in a position to keep up the myth that things are not so bad with the American naval forces as they suspect they are. In the second, by revealing the loss of aircraft carriers and other vessels in the Battle of the South Pacific, the American Government just wanted to create conditions favorable for the passage of huge naval appropriations. The American Government keenly desires its people to realize that things are going against the American armed forces so that they may take a greater interest in the strengthening of the country's war structure.

It is to be imagined that the people of America who have been allowing themselves to believe false war communiques issued by their Government will feel deeply disgusted with themselves and with their rulers in the face of the communique of October 31 which left them in no doubt that the Battle of the South Pacific ended in a defeat for the American navy.

What will be the effect of this disillusionment of the American people? Time will show whether the American people will feel disappointed in their President or show greater interest in the realization of his program of strengthening the national war structure.

Key Points Enumerated

There are three things the people of Japan have to bear in mind in connection with the situation which has been created by the frank admission of the loss of another aircraft carrier in the Battle of the South Pacific by the American Government.

1. The aircraft carriers and large-size bombers America is producing on a large-scale are not for Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking, but they are for use against Japan.

2. The move of the American Government in admitting the loss of another aircraft carrier in the Battle of the South Pacific was inspired by the idea of action against Japan.

3. More than 40 planes of the Imperial Navy have not yet return-

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Kwannon Statue in Fukushima Prefecture Site of Buddhist Rites Slated November 8

On the occasion of the 11th Imperial Rescript Observance Day, which falls on November 8, a Buddhist service will be held in front of a colossal stone image of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy, now in the course of construction on a cliff in the Mitsumine Mountain in Nittaki village, Soma-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, reports the Asahi.

Yoshiaki Ara, 41, a native of the same village, started the carving of the huge image of Kwannon about 30 meters high 12 years ago entirely by his own effort. He has recently completed the head, bosom, hands and the abdomen of the statue.

The Buddhist service to be held on November 8 to pray for the peaceful repose of the souls of the war-dead and also for the welfare of the servicemen now fighting on the fronts, will be attended by General Sadao Araki, Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, the Reverend Ryojun Omori, chief abbot of the Sensoji Temple and 1,000 other supporters of Mr. Ara.

The Sendai Broadcasting Station will broadcast the actual scenes of the ceremony over the nation-wide hook-up.

The statue is twice as high as the famous image of Buddha in the Todaiji Temple in Nara. The measurements are: head, seven meters; mouth, two meters; nose, two and a half meters; eyes two meters and ears six meters long. The statue wll be completed by April, 1944.

EL ALAMEIN FIGHT NEAR CLIMAX WITH TANK DUEL; BRITISH UNITS CRIPPLED

8th Army Calls Reserves As First Line Troops Badly Depleted

TO MEET WATERLOO

German Infantry and Italian Reinforcements Crush Desperate Enemy Rush

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 3.—The large-scale counter-offensive attempted by the British Eighth Army under Lieutenant-General Bernard Montgomery in the North African front is a desperate challenge against the Axis to restore the falling fortunes of the Allied countries made harassed by continual defeats.

Particularly the battle in the El Alamein front in which the British Eighth Army mobilized all its available tanks, air force and heavy artillery, was a large-scale fight and is said to be the "Battle of Waterloo" in North Africa. The pitched battle is still raging from last Sunday.

Contrary to the British expectation, the Eighth Army failed to break through the Axis positions. Instead, the Axis forces routing the enemy are posed to take the offensive to pierce through the British positions.

With the war situation on the North African front turning favorable to the German-Italian combined forces, the raging battle in the torrid desert is entering a decisive stage.

In the above connection, the German Information Bureau disclosed the details of the fierce battle fought so far as follows:

British Assault Fails

"As announced so far concerning the war situation on the North African front, the counter-offensive of the British army is ending in utter failure.

"On November 1, the 11th day of the resumption of the counter-offensive, the British Eighth Army under Lieutenant-General Montgomery, despite the heavy damage it suffered attempted to desperately break through the German first battle line.

"A fierce battle ensued and is still raging between the opposing forces both on the ground and in the air.

"Unprecedentedly large scale was the battle fought last Monday between the British tank units and the Axis mechanized units. The British Eighth Army, which lost most of its tanks in the fight in the past nine days, seemed to be determined to fight a decisive battle. Therefore, the enemy threw into this battle line the remaining tanks mobilized from all the other fronts in North Africa.

"The enemy remnant tanks numbered some 500, of which American-made tanks constituted a sizable portion. Against these tanks Marshal Rommel's forces carried out attacks and inflicted considerable damage.

Axis Open Deadly Fire

"With a partial success in breaking through the Axis positions in the northern section of Sidi El Laman, the British Eighth Army tried to widen paths for its assaulting parties aided by powerful force with troops mobilized from colonies. At that time, however, all at once the anti-tank guns of the Axis started firing and dealt a fatal blow to the attacking enemy.

"On the other hand, German dive-bombers losing no time in taking off rained bombs on the desperate enemy. As a result, the British tanks in the first battle line were instantly turned into burning furnaces.

"In defiance of the heavy damage received, British tank units in the rear continued to advance only to fall victim one by one of the deadly anti-tank guns of the Axis forces.

"In the battle, German infantrymen also played distinguished role. They threw themselves on the enemy tanks to put out of commission large numbers of them with anti-tank hand-grenades.

In the meantime, British midget tanks attacked the German-Italian positions from the rear. But these too met with tragic failure. As Italian mechanized units came in to help crush the enemy, the midget

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Hokkaido Readying For Total Eclipse To Occur on Feb. 5

Domei

OBIHIRO, Hokkaido, November 4.—Preparations are steadily being made for the observation of a total solar eclipse, which will occur in Hokkaido at 7:15 o'clock in the morning of February 5, 1943. Three members from the Toyohara Observatory including Misao Hirayama, chief of the Observatory, have arrived here and are now making every preparations so as not to miss the solar eclipse which will never occur within another century in Japan. Taking advantage of this opportunity, they are also scheduled to make a one month observation of the terrestrial magnetism, terrestrial electricity and atmospheric electricity.

HIDING OF SHIP LOSS IRES BRITISH PRESS

Public Also Clamoring to Have Government Publish Facts On Actual Sinking

Domei

LISBON, November 4.—Dissatisfied with the attitude of the Government which is frantically trying to cover the loss in ships, the press in Britain is demanding that the truth about actual loss be made public according to a dispatch from London.

Reflecting the general opinion prevailing, the Budget Committee of the Parliament is reported to have insisted in its report issued Tuesday:

1. That for the encouragement of shipbuilding workers the actual situation in the loss of ships should be revealed to a certain extent.

2. That a wholesale investigation should be made of ships moored in all the shipbuilding yards of the country.

In view of the aforementioned facts the British Government is reported to have agreed to discuss problems of the destruction to shipping in the Lower House session in connection with the discussion of war expenses.

In the coming session, the Lower House members are expected to demand the publication of the loss of shipping as Britain has come to be confronted with serious food problems.

EURASIAN ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED IN SHONAN

Domei

SHONAN, November 4.—In order to promote the welfare of approximately 10,000 Eurasians in Shonan Island, a Welfare Association of Shonan Eurasians has been inaugurated through the good offices of Mayor Shigeo Odate.

Besides engaging in social relief and charity work, the new organization will cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration in the transmission of its orders and proclamations.

The Association, like the earlier organized Chinese Residents' Association, is expected to play an active part in promoting closer cooperation between the native population and the Japanese in Shonan Island.

FORMAL RELATIONS OPENED

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 4.—The Government of the Union of South Africa decided to open formal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and diplomatic representatives will be exchanged between the two countries for the first time in a quarter century.

Concerning this problem, General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, during his stay at London, negotiated with Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, through the good offices of Premier Winston Churchill.

Berlin Military Circles Say Outcome to Be Decided Soon

ALLIED LOSS SEVERE

Forced to Flee After Losing 100 'Iron Monsters;' Axis Will Take Offensive

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 4.—In the El Alamein front, fierce fighting is taking place between the Axis and Allied armies. Military circles at Berlin explained the development at the El Alamein front in the following words:

'The battle at the El Alamein front has now reached its climax, and it will not be long before the outcome of the battle will be decided. British forces took the offensive again day before yesterday but retreated after losing 100 tanks. From this fact alone, British military authorities should realize that something serious is about to happen to the British forces."

Tank Battle Rages

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November .3—A severe tank battle has been going on since last evening at a height called Del-A-Akagir, in the North African front, according to a report from Cairo.

This tank battle is said to be the most fierce ever fought in North Africa and the German-Italian forces are proving superior to the enemy units. In this battle, German-Italian tank units, which had been using only light tanks, have mobilized heavy tanks for the first time.

Since yesterday, they smashed 100 British tanks and this battle is believed to be a decisive one to destroy the enemy fighting power.

Rommel Supervises Operation

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, November 3.—The tank battle between the Axis and the Allied forces at the El Alamein front has reached its peak since yesterday. Marshal Erwin Rommel, the Commander-in-Chief of the Axis Forces in North Africa, is supervising the entire operation at the foremost line.

British troops are gradually being oppressed by the fierce attack continued by the Axis forces and thus have been forced to retreat to new positions.

ADVISER ISHIWATA PLEDGES BEST EFFORTS IN NEW POST

Will Work to Further Develop Nanking Government, He Declares to Press

Domei

NANKING, November 4.—Sotaro Ishiwata, supreme economic adviser to the National Government of China, meeting the press at noon today at the International Club house here, stated as follows:

"My present position was accepted mainly through the National Government's insistence. I know that I was not qualified to assume this important position and declined the first offer, but I accepted it finally because of the fervent wish of the National Government.

"The National Government, as you know, was born under the strain of the China Affair, and now a few years after its inauguration has to deal with many difficult problems under the requirements of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The relations between the National Government of China and Japan have been enhanced with the creation in Tokyo of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Under these conditions, I will strive to help the Nanking Government take big steps toward its development."

Allied Ships Attacked

Domei

LISBON, November 4.—Allied Naval Headquarters announced today that Axis submarines recently attacked Allied merchant ships in the sea near Newfoundland, it is reported from St. Johns, Newfoundland.

U.S. ELECTION SHOWS ANTI-ADMINISTRATION

(Continued From Page 1)

the House of Representatives with 36 and 93 seats, respectively.

These observers, further opine that the final results would not bring in any radical change enough to alter the present war policies of President Roosevelt.

Republicans' Attitude

Anyhow it is apparent, when the Republicans succeed in acquiring large members, that the present American administration will make a fair target of the Party's attacks on the various details of its administrative measures. As long as the whole nation's concern is their successful coming out of the present war, the Republican Party will not dare oppose to the Administration to such extent that the latter's execution of the War is hampered.

One thing expected to turn favorable to the President is a probable fact that he will be enabled to push on with his troubling economic policies rather smoothly under the cover of war necessities.

Another thing noted remarkably in the present election is the fact that Thomas E. Dewey, Republican, was returned for the governorship of New York State beating James Farley, Democrat, with a margin of some 500,000 votes.

In view of the traditional belief among the American citizens that whoever is elected Governor of New York State will be the most successful candidate for the Presidency, this return of Dewey is causing much sensation in New York City. Some quarters, refusing to accept the popular view, maintain that the next Presidential candidate among the Republicans will be Wendell Willkie, because, they say, Willkie's popularity is much greater than that of Dewey when all the States are considered.

Win 9 Senate Seats

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 4.—As of 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the Republicans gained 32 seats in the House of Representatives and 11 seats in the Senate since the opening on Tuesday night of the ballot-boxes for the United States interim election, it was reported from Washington today.

The election returns for Lower House members as of 7 a.m. Wednesday follow:

Democrats, 164 seats; Republicans, 120 seats; and Farmer Labor Party, 1 seat.

There are still votes to be counted for 149 seats.

In the gubernatorial election, Republican candidate, Thomas Edmund Dewey defeated James Farley, Democrat, in New York State for governorship. In California, Connecticut, Michigan and other Democrat territories, Republican candidates were elected Governors.

Republicans Make Gains

Domei

LISBON, November 4.—According to the returns of the United States interim election so far available, the Republicans are reported to have gained 35 new seats in the House of Representatives and nine in the Senate.

In New York, Michigan, California and Connecticut, Republican candidates replaced Democrat candidates as governors, while in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa, Republican candidates were re-elected as governors.

Governors Elected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 4.—As disclosed up to 7 a.m. today, according to New York reports, the American elections returned 32 State Governors, of whom 12 are Republicans five Democrats, and one Progressive. Fourteen are unknown.

The list of the revealed results follows:

Arkansas: Helman Atkins (Democrat); California: Earl Warren (Republican); Connecticut: Raymond E. Baldwin (Republican); Colorado: John Vivian (Republican); Georgia: Ellis Arnold (Democrat); Iowa: Barclay Hikkenruper (Republican); Maine (on September 14): Sumner Sewall (Republican); Michigan; Harry Kelley, (Republican); Nebraska: Dwight Griswold (Republican); New Hampshire: Robert Brood (Republican); New Mexico: John Dempsey (Democrat); New York: Thomas E. Dewey (Republican); Oregon: Earl Snell (Republican); Pennsylvania: Edward Martin (Republican); Rhode Island: Howard MacGrace (Democrat); South Carolina: Orrin Johnston (Democrat); Vermont: William Wills (Republican); and Wisconsin: Orland Loomis (Progressive).

Admiral Ogawa Reports

Rear-Admiral Kenji Ogawa, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters addressed the Privy Council on the current naval situation at 10 a.m. Wednesday, reports Domei.

Perform Before Their Imperial Highnesses

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Tsnnenori Kaya and Princess Toshiko Kaya, accompanied by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Munenori Kaya and Princess Michiko Kaya respectively son and daughter of Their Imperial Highnesses, graciously honored the All-Japan Sumo Championship Game held Wednesday afternoon at the wrestling ring in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine with Their Imperial Highnesses' presence. In the final event, Grand Champion Futabayama defeated Grand Champion Akinoumi, thus winning the championship for the third time in the Meiji Shrine wrestling game.

(Photo shows Grand Champion Futabayama, right, performing the traditional 'Dohyo-iri' ceremony.)

Press Comments

Thursday, November 5

ASAHI—Simplification of National Government Structure

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Eden Betrays the Cloven Hoof; Gulf Between U.S. and Britain

Simplification of National Government Structure

ASAHI—The National Government of China at Nanking some time ago effected a radical adjustment in the structure of its army, unifying command and strengthening the powers of its commanders, thereby establishing a military system capable of offering more effective cooperation with the Japanese Army than ever before. It is felt, however, that a similar adjustment should extend not only to the military structure but throughout the central structure of the National Government.

True to the profession of having returned to its old capital, the structure of the National Government follows on the whole the old system of the former National Government. Various political circumstances necessitated that arrangement at the time Wang Ching-wei formed the present National Government, but the situation is now entirely different. It is a well-known fact that the Chungking regime has undertaken changes in its governing structure from time to time in accordance with changes in the situation at home and abroad.

In the same way, the need of simplifying and putting on an emergency basis the structure of the National Government is keenly felt. The central administrative system at present is a bulky and unwieldy thing designed purely for peacetime, including the various councils. Thus it is thought necessary to simplify it, to place it on a wartime basis.

With its strength growing, the National Government has found its expenses correspondingly increasing. The War of Greater East Asia has made it necessary to draw still more on the national treasury, requiring retrenchment, so that even if merely from the standpoint of economizing expenses the question of simplifying the structure of the Government would be quite important.

If the structure of the National Government is simplified and placed on an emergency basis, men who are unsuited for these stringent times would be weeded out and fresh air introduced into the system. The occasion will also offer opportunities for appointing new men for the right posts in order to increase efficiency. This will enable structural reform to be carried out at the same time as simplification.

Frequent changes in personnel would engender a sense of insecurity among officials and are liable to affect efficiency but a structural reform with such important aims can be effected quite naturally. Lack of men is a world-wide tendency and structural simplification would enable the National Government to settle this source of trouble to a certain extent. By such a reform, right men should be placed in the right places, internal politics eliminated, new men given opportunities and the structure rendered organic and efficient as in the case of the unification of the military system.

In addition to the structural and personnel adjustments just enumerated, the leaders of the Government should seek to infuse the spirit of renovation throughout the Government service. The real object of structural changes lies rather in this than in any other point. In order to win the confidence of the people in the present Government and to increase political efficiency, it is absolutely necessary to institute a puritan government, but at the same time officials must be treated in such a way that their living may be fully guaranteed. With the funds raised merely from economies in personnel expenses through simplification their salaries can be considerably raised.

Earnest aid from Japan is necessary for strengthening the National Government but the latter must exert efforts of its own in the first place. No doubt it is exerting such efforts but times are such that still greater efforts are necessary. Simplification of structure and various reforms accompanying it would strengthen the Government and we look forward to efforts in that direction.

When such a simplification is achieved, both the civil and military systems of the National Government would be on a wartime footing capable of cooperating with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and a new epoch brought about in the process of strengthening the foundations of New China.

Eden Betrays the Cloven Hoof

TOKYO SHIMBUN—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden betrayed the cloven hoof by declaring before the Scottish Labor Union which met at Glasgow that Britain should maintain its position as a world empire even after the war. At the same time, by saying that the Germans were the enemy of Britain, he indicated a radical change in the war policy of the British Government which used to be that it was out to overthrow the National Socialist Party and did not regard the German people as its enemy. It appears that this point has raised an issue in the British camp.

As a matter of fact, opinion had been split on this point in Britain from the very outset. The party plotting to separate the German people from the National Socialist Party is represented by Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison, while van Sittart, adviser to the Foreign Office, is leader of the party which regards the German people as the enemy of Britain. The British Government had tended to adopt the Morrison policy. The Soviet Union also was for overthrowing the National Socialist Party.

The declaration of Eden, however, completely altered the situation. Morrison, too, endorsed Eden, thus showing a complete change of front. They have not only given a new demonstration of the perfidy for which Albion is notorious but have completely ignored the clamor of the Pure Democratic League composed of 2,000 radical statesmen, military experts and publicists that imperialism should be abandoned and the van Sittart policy renounced.

Thus the mask has been torn off the Atlantic Charter they waved before the world and the British Government is returning to its selfish reactionary policy. What will India and Arabia to which were promised the invocation of the Atlantic Charter say to that? It is probably because the British Empire realizes the imminence of its own downfall that it has become so anxious to preserve it.

Gulf Between U.S. and Britain

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is rumored that T. V. Soong will visit the Soviet Union and Britain shortly to discuss the strengthening of the Chungking regime's ties with the Union, Britain and the United States. The erstwhile big shot is now apparently content to play the role of messenger to keep contact among the Allied Powers and, if possible, to bring home some presents for Chiang Kai-shek from his sojourn. What he should realize, however, is that Britain is now in no position to load him with presents.

A deep gulf has been dug between Britain and the United States, which ought to be on the best of terms, by mutual dissatisfaction over the successive defeats on all fronts and by disagreement on strategic and economic probelms. The reason given by London for refusing to make the payments demanded by the United States expresses the feeling between them. "We contributed to the security and well-being of the United States for over three years prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War. These contributions are not to be compared with the paltry supplies sent by the United States to Britain since it joined the war. Those debts ought to have been cancelled long ago."

This clearly indicates that the ties existing between the two countries are merely the sordid ones of dollars and pounds. At this critical moment, Britain has no time to spare for the consideration of interests other than its own. It is at such a time that Washington has seen fit to send Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to collect the money owing to her in London, like a miser after his coins. It is easy to see what the United States and Britain really think of each other.

America Is Forced To Reveal Defeats In S. Pacific Action

(Continued from Page 1)

ed from the Battle of the South Pacific.

The Battle of the South Pacific ended in a complete victory for Japan. The triumph of Japan meant that another attempt by the American navy under Vice-Admiral William Frederic Halsey, newly placed in its command, to gain the mastery of the South Pacific both on the sea and in the air, and if possible to regain the foothold from which to attack Japan, had ended in a dismal failure.

The losses of the American navy in the Battle of the South Pacific were appalling. They included four aircraft carriers, one battleship and one vessel of an undetermined type sunk, one battleship, three cruisers, and one destroyer more or less severely damaged, and more than 200 planes shot down or destroyed.

At first the American Government did all to keep its people in the dark about the extent of damage which had been suffered by the American navy in the battle. It was compelled by the force of public opinion in the country to abandon the policy of keeping the actual results of battles from the people.

On the night of October 31 the American Navy Department announced that one more aircraft carrier had been sunk in the Battle of the South Pacific. This aircraft carrier is the second of such craft whose loss in the battle has been admitted by the American navy. The other vessel is the Wasp.

EL ALAMEIN BATTLE IS REACHING CLIMAX

(Continued From Page 1)

tanks of the British were wiped out.

"Throughout the battle, the Axis infantrymen fought ferociously to beat back the enemy.

"The detachment of the German mechanized units dispatched to the fore and rear of the enemy fought the fiercest battle against the enemy tank units. A large number of enemy tanks which were forced to leave the battle line were captured.

Victory Decidedly Axis

"It cannot be denied that our forces also suffered losses. Yet, victory was decidedly on our side. In the battle on last Monday, the British Army lost one-third of its remaining tanks.

"The battle in the North African front is closely connected to the fight in the Mediterranean. The Axis and the Allies are each exerting themselves to destroy supply routes.

"In the battle of the Mediterranean, there is an episode worthy of mentioning. German transports aboard which were reinforcements to the North African front were attacked in the neighborhood of the destination by formations of British bombers. The transports opened fire and shot down two enemy planes and damaged and repulsed the rest of the attacking bombers.

"The counter-attacks carried out by the German transports were so effective that escorting German fighters found it unnecessary to exchange fire with the enemy.

"Our attack upon Malta is being continued with greater vigor and more success.

"Thus, Field Marshall Erwin Rommel's Army is scoring a marvelous achievement, whereas the British Army's counter-offensive ended in ignoble failure. Besides its fighting strength is dwindling. Now the British are carrying out counter-attacks only off and on.

"Contrary to the hopeful expectation of the people of Britain and the United States, the British Army was once again thrown into fight with its major force suffering a fatal blow.

"Because much is expected of the British Eighth Army, it will be forced to continue counter-offensives. Nevertheless the fate of the British Eighth Army is already sealed."

Britain Still Asks For Power in China

(Continued from Page 1)

dockyards and port facilities to be transferred to it.

(Note: Britain, therefore, desires that a considerably long term elapses before those establishments are transferred.)

8. In the post-war reconstruction of China, the British should be given the same rights and interests as other friendly nations enjoy.

9. Within six months after the conclusion of the new treaty, Britain will effect the evacuation of the British forces and armed ships in Chinese territory. The military advisers dispatched to Chungking should be placed under the same conditions as those of other friendly nations.

These conditions accompanying the abolition of extraterritoriality rights bear testimony to the fact that the abolition of extraterritoriality or the waiving of an unfair treaty is but nominal and in reality is very harsh.

Chungking is indignant over these conditions which demand inequality in favor of the British.

The secret session of the National Assembly on October 31 reportedly held a hot discussion over the question and the Ta Kung Pao, organ of the Chungking regime, declared on November 2 that "The process and results of the negotiations over the abolition of extraterritoriality must be closely watched."

Meanwhile, local observers opine that Chungking's indignation against the traditional insolence of the British, as revealed in the proposal of abolishing extraterritoriality, has at last come to the fore, and is worthy of attention.

U.S. Naval Volunteers Formed

Domei

LISBON, November 4.—To avenge the Japanese Navy's sinking of the U.S. aircraft carrier, Wasp, in the Battle of the South Pacific, 17 volunteer cadets of the United States Navy Air Force, formed a special corps to be trained for the purpose, it is reported from Washington.

Kansai Notes

The Kobe teams scored a clean sweep in the semi-annual German interport games between Kobe and Yokohama held in the Kansai City on Sunday and Monday by winning 25 of the tennis matches to the Kanto players' 21 and by winning the handball game with the score of 6 to 2.

The tennis interport matches got under way on Sunday and it was not until Tuesday that the last of the 46 tilts were played off. By virtue of its victory, the Kobe Germans will permanently retain the interport trophy, the Siber Shield. This last tourney was the third to be played and was the deciding one as to which team would keep the trophy. Kobe won the first part of the series last year but was defeated in the spring of this year by the Yokohama net stars.

Both teams shared honors in the men's singles with 12 wins each but in the doubles, Kobe demonstrated its superiority by taking seven matches to Yokohama's five. The Kansai ladies took all four of the singles but in the doubles shared a match each with the visitors. Yokohama shone in the mixed doubles, however, winning three of the four matches in this section.

The full results of the three-day interport tourney follows, the Yokohama players being mentioned first:

Men's Singles

Men's Singles:—Soff beat Auhagen 6-0, 6-2; Fachtmann beat Bergmann 6-2, 6-4; Speringer lost to Orth 8-6, 6-3; Luethge lost to Flaechsenhaar 6-1, 6-1; Pekrun beat Uzel 6-3, 6-4; Egersdorff beat Behr 6-2, 6-0; Roessler beat Meyn 9-7, 6-0; Engel beat Fink 6-1, 9-7; Levedag lost to Hesse 6-3, 6-3; von Morgen lost to Wohlfarth 6-0, 6-3; Burmester lost to Shaefer 6-3, 6-3; Schuette beat Baer 6-3, 7-5; Soff beat Uzel 6-1, 6-1; Speringer lost to Flaechsenhaar 6-4, 6-0; Fachtmann beat Fink 6-0, 6-3; Luethge lost to Orth 2-6, 6-2 6-2; Egersdorff beat Wohlfarth 2-6, 6-3, 8-6; Engel beat Bergman, 6-1, 6-0; Pekrun lost to Auhagen 6-4, 7-5; von Morgen lost to Behr 6-3, 6-1; Levedag lost to Baer 4-6, 6-0, 6-4; Roessler lost to Shaefer 6-4, 6-1; Burmester beat Meyn 9-7, 6-3; Schuette lost to Hesse 6-3, 6-3.

Men's Doubles

Men's Doubles:—Soft & Engel beat Hesse & Fink 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, von Morgen & Roessler lost to Schaefer & Meyn 6-1, 6-1; Speringer & Luethge lost to Orth & Flaechsenhaar 6-4, 6-2; Burmester & Egersdorff beat Behr & Wohlfarth 6-1, 3-6, 6-0; Levedag & Pekrun beat Auhagen & Bergmann 6-4, 6-2; Schuette & Fachtmann lost to Baer & Uzel 7-5, 6-4; Pekrun & Levedag lost to Baer & Uzel 11-9, 6-2; von Norgen & Roessler lost to Orth & Flaechsenhaar 6-4, 6-1; Luethge & Speringer lost to Shaefer & Meyn 11-13, 6-4, 6-1; Soff & Engel beat Behr & Wohlfarth 6-2, 6-0; Burmester & Egersdorff lost to Hesse & Fink 6-1, 6-2.

Ladies' Singles:—Mrs. Kievnic lost to Mrs. Kulpe 6-3, 6-1; Mrs. Deppe lost to Mrs. Meyn 8-6, 7-5; Mrs. Egersdorff lost to Mrs. Schillig 6-2, 6-4; Miss Broicher lost to Mrs. Steinbuck 6-8, 6-1, 6-0.

Ladies' Doubles:—Miss Broicher & Mrs. Kievnic beat Mrs. Steinbuck & Mrs. Kulpe 2-6, 6-2, 6-2; Mrs. Deppe & Mrs. Egersdorff lost to Mrs. Deppe & Mrs. Schillig 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles

Mixed Doubles:—Miss Broicher & Fachtmann beat Mrs. Steinbuck & Hesse 8-10, 6-1, 6-4; Mrs. Depp & Schuette lost to Mrs. Meyn & Baer 6-2, 6-4; Mrs. Egersdorff & Levedag beat Mrs. Schillig & Auhagen 6-1, 8-6; Mrs. Kievnic && Soff beat Mrs. Kulpe & Bergmann 8-6, 6-0.

In the Germans versus Japanese handball game played on the Recreation Grounds on Tuesday morning, the German team comprising members of the Yokohama and Kobe interport elevens, trounced the All-Kansai squad 7 to 4.

The first half ended with the Japanese team leading two to one but the Germans dominated the play in the second canto to end the game three goals ahead of the All-Kansai-ites.

Members of the German combined team were: Mosaner; Orth, Bernstein; Rapp, O. Schmidt, Buettinghaus; Brueggemann, Rodriguez, Uzel, Mattern, and W. Schmidt.

Piano Recital in Kyoto

A piano recital of French compositions will be presented by Miss Kazuko Kusama, popular young pianist, at 7 p.m. on Thursday, November 12, at the Franco-Japanese Institute in Higashi-Ichijo, Yoshida, Kyoto.

The program is as follows:

1st Part

1. Deux Etudes, op. 25 No. 4, op 10 No. 8—Chopin
2. Deux Valses, op. 34 No. 8, No. 2—Chopin
3. Andante spianato & Grande Polonaise brillante—Chopin

2nd Part

4. Trois images—Debussy
   (a) Mouvement. (b) Reflets dans l'ear, (c) Poissons d'or.
5. (a) Deux Impromptus—Faure
   (b) Septieme Nocturne—Faure
6. Sonatine—Ravel

Modere—Mouvement de Menuet—Anime

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 4: Miss A. Altisbe, Mr. O. H. Burmester, Mr. and Mrs. E. Baistrocchi and family, Miss G. Drache, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Engel, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sanuki, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Yano and daughter.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 4 included: Mr. T. Sasaki, Mr. T. Uemura, Mrs. S. Uemura, Mrs. K. Okamoto, Mr. R. Shino, Mr. M Fushijima, Mr. K. Suzuki, Mr. Oshima, and Mr. Nakao.

Orgionikieje Seen Aim of Reich Units

(Continued from Page 1)

winter. However contrary to this view some neutral observers think that the Soviet soldiers are only strong in their defensive operations. The thought of penetrating any German positions especially when these positions are all well fortified is foolish even though the attempt is made in winter during which the Soviets are reputed to be strong.

The National Zeitung, an influential daily in this country, recently remarked in this connection: "America and Britain are watching the situation on the Eastern Front not with the purpose of extending aid to the Soviets but with the evil design of stepping into this theater of war to do freely as they like when the contesting armies have been both exhausted from sheer fighting."

This remark at first seems hard to grasp but with a little reflection it becomes clear of the evil intentions of the Allies toward the Eastern Front. As proof of this, there recently appeared in Britain the view advocated by a clique called the "Munich Group" that the Soviets should be so manipulated as to bear the brunt of fighting Germany singly.

Then there is the question of the living in Britain of Rudolf Hess, former German official. Hess is still suffered to stay in England, despite the strong protest from the Soviet Government that the German prisoner be disposed of in a definite way. This problem adds another thorn in the Soviet-British wrangle in the war.

The future concern of the Allies, it is justifiedly surmized here, will mainly be over how the British imperialism will go on unmolested in its association with other countries in the same camp.

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JAPANESE FORCES IN SOUTH GROWING RICE, VEGETABLES

By cultivating paddy fields and growing vegetables, Japanese soldiers in the Southern Regions have solved the vital question of attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, declared Toshio Shimada, member of the House of Representatives, in a press interview in Fukuoka yesterday, reports Domei.

Mr. Shmada returned to Fukuoka from a 60-day inspection tour of the Southern Regions, together with Viscount Iyeharu Uyemura, Toshio Nakano, and Yoshimichi Kuboi, representing both Houses of the Diet.

"Japanese soldiers," Mr. Shimada stated, "were working hard under the tropical heat for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and, in addition to undergoing military training, are growing rice and vegetables."

After seeing the intensive training of the Japanese soldiers, Mr. Shimada said the inhabitants of the Southern Regions now understand why the Japanese soldiers are so strong.

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AXIS SMASHES BRITISH DRIVE AT EL ALAMEIN

Rommel's Defense Wall Proves Impregnable to Enemy Forces

RACE FOR WEAPONS IS ON

Opposing Armies Develop New Arms—New Zealand Troops Meet Sad Defeat

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 3.—During the 12 days which have elapsed since the beginning of their large-scale offensive against El Alamein, the British have completely failed to penetrate any part of the Axis lines and their operations have bogged down to an absolute standstill. The defense lines of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's army are formed in double and triple layers along a strategically advantageous strip of ground extending 60 kilometers from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Kattara Depression, and unless the British carry out landing operations against the Axis flank of rear from the sea, it is absolutely necessary for them to deal with this formidable defense. Competent observers are of the belief that victory will go only to the better equipped and better organized army.

British Mass Troops

German reports indicate that there are one million British troops in action against El Alamein. Neutral observers believe that of this number 500,000 are first-line troops, and the other 500,000 are being held in reserve. In either case it is a large number of troops to be operating in a 60-kilometer sector. African warfare necessitates special training and troops merely moved from another front to this do not possess fighting strength. This point is outstanding, in the fact that Field-Marshal Rommel's army has been able to deal with the British offensive without any additional support. For this reason also a race has begun to produce more and better weapons.

The British have brought a large six-pound anti-tank gun into action, claiming that it is equal to the German 88-millimeter gun in mobility and fire. True to its tradition, the British army did not, until now, use dive-bombers, but it has finally begun to use Hurricane fighters as dive-bombers. It is needless to point out that the German dive-bombers are proving their effectiveness at El Alamein. This is because the battle on the Egyptian front is a battle of land mines, and victory goes to the side which succeeds in destroying the enemy mine fields first. The significance is clear from the fact that in the assault on Tobruk, the Rommel army's dive-bombers blasted the British mines and made a path for their ground troops, thus paving the way to victory. The control of the air, therefore, is of evident significance on the Egyptian front.

New Improvements

In anti-tank guns, new improvements have been effected on the German 88-millimeter gun, and it is said that it has the power to penetrate even the thick armor on the famous Soviet 52-ton tanks. The American General Grant tank which was not effective because of its rivetted construction and the narrow area covered by its guns has been made over into a new 30-ton General Lee type tank, and a new British Churchill type tank equipped with a 75-millimeter cannon has also made its appearance. However, the Axis still retains its quality supremacy in tank warfare.

The Germans have developed a new type shell which jumps. It is fired in the regular way, and as it hits the ground it bounds toward the objective aimed at and showers it with shrapnel.

According to new reports reaching here, New Zealand troops have assaulted the northern sector of the Axis lines and have been defeated. This large body of troops, behind 200 tanks, surged upon the Axis lines, and although at that time the British had control of the air, it merely succeeded in reaching the Axis mine fields after a furious battle and there were surrounded. Thus by Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's strategy the British again were defeated at the first lines.

The British press which at the beginning of this battle was optimistic, has recently become seriously concerned and has begun to talk of

(Continued on Page 2)

A Salvo Against the Enemy

This graphic photo shows men of a Japanese warship making it hot for an enemy plane with their guns roaring in action. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

His Imperial Majesty Confers Decoration On French Officer Here

His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Small Cordon to Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Thiebaut, Military Attache at the French Embassy here, for his role in promoting friendship between Japan and France, it was learned on Wednesday.

GERMANS STOP RED ATTACKS; MAKE ADVANCE

Soviet Counter-Blows Halted In Caucasus Area by Axis Units

BREAK THROUGH DEFENSES

Reich Bombers Blast Enemy Positions in Stalingrad Fighting

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—Smashing back Soviet counter-attacks, the German forces in the Caucasus area held on to their positions and made additional gains, according to an announcement by the German High Command today.

In the meanwhile, the announcement revealed, fierce fighting is continuing in the Stalingrad sector, with German stukas blasting the enemy's position in the northern part of the city and other bomber units bombing a railway junction to the east of the Volga River as well as ferry-boats on the river.

The announcement follows:

Maintain Their Stand

1. In the Western Caucasus, the German forces which repulsed the Soviet counter-attacks are maintaining their positions and made further advances. In the eastern sector of Alagir, continuing their attacks, the Germans broke through the strongly defended fortresses and a field of mines of the Soviet troops.

2. In the Stalingrad front where a fierce fight is still raging, German dive-bombers bombed the enemy positions in the northern part of the city. The repeated Red Army counter-attacks ended in failure.

Meanwhile, the German bomber units carried out bombings on a railway junction to the east of the Volga River and ferry-boats on the river.

2. In the Don River front, Red troops attempted to cross the river. However, the combined Rumanian, Italian and Hungarian forces successfully repulsed the enemy.

3. In the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, the lower reaches of the Volga River and on Ladoga Lake, the German air force units carried out raids upon the Soviet naval force and mercantile fleet.

As a result, during the month of October, the German air force sank 33 transports and cargo vessels and inflicted damage to 32 cargo vessels and 4 warships.

4. On the Egyptian front where the battle is being fought with in

(Continued on Page 2)

3 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK BY NAVAL UNITS IN DUEL OFF SAVO IN SOLOMONS

2 Cruisers, 1 Destroyer Go Under, One Other Cruiser Damaged

ATTACK ON OCT. 11

Vivid Eye-Witness Account of Severe Engagement Told by War Correspondent

[Photo on Page 2]

By NADAO MINAMI,
Member of Navy Press Corps

ABOARD A CERTAIN WARSHIP, November 3.—Once again the Imperial Naval ensign has waved triumphantly over the southern sea!

Not knowing better despite the miserable fiascos in the first and second battles off the Solomons, the enemy, with all possible reinforcements, had been attempting another counter attack. To deal a decisive blow to the enemy, a crack cruiser fleet of the Imperial Navy challenged it in a night attack traditional to the Japanese Navy.

Appearing off Savo in the Solomon group in the teeth of a terrific squall, our cruiser fleet made a thrust deep into the enemy's "bosom" and by death-dealing bombardment and torpedo attacks, sank two enemy cruisers and one destroyer and seriously damaged one cruiser.

Boarded Warship

Permitted to board a certain warship, this reporter had the good fortune to be an eye-witness to this night attack in a rain of enemy gunfire. Following is his account of the encounter:

It was October 11. Two months had passed since the historic flag signal "Convinced of victory, we are going to plunge into the enemy in a night attack traditional to the Imperial Navy!" was hoisted high up on the mast of the flagship. The daredevil cruiser fleet was once again heading straight for the south. It was occasionally cloudy. Squalls hit the rosy cheeks of our young sailors.

It was still hot in the south. Flying fish, their silvery scales reflected in the abundant sunshine, vanished into the waves. Presently, the western sky turned crimson. "Beautiful!" whispered the Chief Paymaster. We were enchanted with the beauty of the sea.

"Everybody wash your hands!" came the sound signal to break our trance. It was time for the meal—a little earlier than usual.

Our ship began to speed up. The rolling of the screw gave an uncanny sound. Our light signals with the flagship were flickering. Foamy splashes were being sent up from alongside the fore and aft of a comrade ship, and they were discernible in the darkness. Overhead stars could be seen through breaks in the cloud.

The wind grew strong. "Be on the alert!" came a sharp but steady voice occasionally. The captain's snow-white service cap remained motionless.

Nearing Enemy

How many hours passed? The hours seemed long and short. A squall came. The comrade ship vanished from our view. "We're nearing our enemy," came the Chief Navigator's voice. In the same instant, the squall, unusually terrific even in the southern seas, cleared up. The comrade ship's figure now stood in bold relief under our eyes.

"Caution!" came the bugle signal. It was 9:15 p.m. The watchmen remained fixed to the telescope. "They must be enemy craft. They are!" Sure enough, an enemy fleet was going southward from the west of Savo Island. Larger grew the figures of the enemy craft.

"The enemy is now conscious of our presence," we thought, when a lightning-like light flickered in the distance. A red "thread" came flying in our direction. The enemy, flabbergasted at the sight of us, fired the first shot. The shell apparently fell alongside an unnamed ship. Rays from the enemy searchlights shot across the sky. The enemy gunfire became more furious, their sounds now more audible. Still we were withholding action. Silently we were plunging into the enemy at a terrific speed. Uneasy over our silence, the enemy began to fire

(Continued on Page 2)

Writers Stress Their Vital Role In East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

At Second Day of Convention, Assert American and British Imperialistic Aggression Must Be Repudiated, and New Spirit Created

Literary men in Greater East Asia face the responsibility of repudiating the American and British policy of imperialistic aggression and helping to establish a new spirit of righteousness for Greater East Asia.

This was stressed Wednesday at the second day of the First Convention of Greater East Asian Writers when the 78 delegates got down to their business.

The matters that received the attention of the delegates, 57 from Japan, six from Manchoukuo, three from Mengchiang, four from North China, and eight from Central China, were:

1. What is to be done to establish the spirit of Greater East Asia.
2. What is to be done to strengthen and propagate the spirit of Greater East Asia.

The second day session of the convention was held in the spacious room on the fourth floor of the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi.

The delegates began to assemble at 10 a.m. Their seats were arranged in the shape of a horseshoe.

On the wall back of the chairman's seat there hung a Rising Sun flag with the Manchoukuo national emblem on the one side and the Chinese national emblem on the other.

Rites Performed

Before the delegates got down to business, they performed mass rites, turning in the direction of the Imperial Palace with bowed heads, and praying silently for the officers and men at the front and for the repose of the spirits of dead war heroes.

Kan Kikuchi, well-known Japanese author, was elected to the chair, with Tetsutaro Kawakami, writer, to assist him.

Briefly addressing the gathering, Mr. Kikuchi requested the delegates not to laugh at any one of them who should blunder, saying that "literary men notoriously do not shine in conference business."

He asked the delegates to try to be as candid as possible in presenting their views to one another.

The question of what is to be done to establish the spirit of

(Continued on Page 2)

¥4 BILLION IS SAVED DURING 2ND QUARTER

Over Sixty Billion Yen Deposited Since Outbreak of China Affair

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in a statement on Wednesday revealed that during the second quarter of the present fiscal year, July to September, national savings amounted to ¥4,026,000,000, and called public attention to the need of further cooperation with the Government to the end of attaining the total savings of ¥23,000,000,000 during the present fiscal year.

The gist of his statement follows:

"The actual amount of national savings for the first half of the present fiscal year totaled more than ¥10,900,000,000, as a result of the ¥4,026,000,000 saved during the second quarter. The aggregate of national savings since the outbreak of the China Affair thus far has exceeded ¥60,000,000,000. All this is due to the fullest measure of popular cooperation with the national policy, for which I tender my sincere thanks.

"The savings during the second quarter represented a marked gain of nearly ¥1,300,000,000 over the corresponding period of the year before. Incidentally, the savings during the first quarter of this year amounted to ¥6,878,000,000. The decrease witnessed during the second quarter was mainly due to the fact that the amount of Government bonds issued during the period was comparatively small.

"The nation is expected to save about ¥12,100,000,000 more during the second half of the present fiscal year. Especially satisfactory results have been realized by the agricultural community in the savings campaign. It is hoped that the community will render its renewed support in the savings drive."

SHANGHAI INDIANS UNITED

New Chapter Is Formally Organized By Residents

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 4.—In response to the movement launched by the Independence League Headquarters in Bangkok, the Shanghai Chapter of the league formally was inaugurated this afternoon by combining six separate Indian organizations.

During the inauguration ceremony which was held at the Shanghai Race Course and attended by more than 1,000 Indian nationals, officers of the new organizations were elected.

POLITICAL AGENCY FORMS ASIA GROUP

Partial Reorganization Carried Out to Keep in Step With New Ministry

To keep pace with the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has effected a partial reorganization of its structure, establishing the Greater East Asia Commission and abolishing many commissions.

The new Greater East Asia Commission will investigate and study various policies planned by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. With the decision to establish the new commission Chu Funada was appointed chairman of the commission, and Baron Seitaro Iida and five others as executive directors. Of the members of the commission, there will be from the House of Peers Baron Chojo Iye and 37 others, from the lower house Kiyoshi Akita and 46 others, and 15 from other quarters. There will be 44 members holding other posts.

The first meeting of the commission will be held at 1:30 p.m. on November 10, at which Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, will attend to listen to and discuss various ideas regarding policies for the operation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT CONTINUES AT AHMEDABAD

Spinning Industry Crippled as Indians Clash With Police—Bihar Students Active

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 3.—Clashes are breaking out between the Indian masses and the police every day and everywhere in Ahmedabad, the center of spinning industry, where a general strike is reported, according to a New Delhi broadcast intercepted here.

In a certain hotel, hand made bombs were discovered by the police and anti-British propaganda pamphlets were seized in dwelling houses of the city.

The broadcast further reported that in Bihar Province a group of Indian students stoned the police station injuring a policeman in the attack. The police fired two times upon the students.

In Surat, the broadcast revealed that the police authorities prohibited the formation of societies and political meetings.

HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLANNED FOR MALAYA

Medical School and Hygienic Bureau to Be Set Up by Japanese Authorities

Domei

SHONAN, November 3.—With peace and order restored to a satisfactory stage, the Japanese Military Administration is now planning to accelerate improvement of public health in Malaya with Shonan as the center by establishing up-to-date sanitary and medical facilities including a medical university and a public health bureau.

The projected public health bureau will spread thoughts of sanitation among the native inhabitants and will conduct various investigations in the health conditions of the people.

For this purpose, a hygienic institute will be established at Kuala Lumpur by absorbing the existing Tropical Disease Research Institute, while an association of physicians will be established with all doctors as its members.

In order to meet ever-increasing demands, a medical college equivalent to that in Japan Proper will be established shortly.

The Military Administration will leave nothing undone to spread ideas of sanitation among the natives to improve their well-being.

Ishiwata Sees Hata

Domei

NANKING, November 4.—Sotaro Ishiwata, newly appointed Economic Adviser to the National Government of Nanking, called on General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China and Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Chief Staff Officer, at their Headquarters this morning.

Count Kiyoura Critical

Count Keigo Kiyoura, former Premier, who has been ill at his villa in Atami, fell into a critical condition at 8 p.m. Wednesday, it was announced by the steward of the Kiyoura family.

Major-General Nasu, Colonel Namba Given Posthumous Promotions

The War Ministry on Wednesday announced the posthumous promotion of Major-General Yumio Nasu to Lieutenant-General and Colonel Kiyosaku Namba to Major-General, both effective from October 26. Lieutenant-General Nasu, who died in action on October 26 in the Southern Regions, was a native of Tokyo. He graduated from the Army Staff College in November 1923 and became a regimental commander in March 1938. In March, 1940, he became a brigade commander. Major-General Namba was also born in Tokyo. He was appointed an air unit commander in June 1938 and in December 1940 became instructor at the Akeno Army Air School. In April, 1941, he was appointed secretary of that school. He died of illness in the Southern Regions on October 26.

ENVOY TAJIRI OUTLINES DUTIES OF NEW OFFICE

To Handle Political, Economic, Cultural Issues in 3 Provinces

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 4.—Akiyoshi Tajiri, newly-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China, declared upon his arrival here yesterday that the mission of the newly-organized Japanese Embassy Office at Shanghai is to handle political, economic and cultural questions pertaining to Chekiang, Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces.

One of the purposes in the establishment of the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, said Mr. Tajiri, is to consolidate Japanese activities in China and to that end the Japanese Embassy Office in Shanghai has been created.

Shanghai and its vicinity, he continued, are important not only to the National Government of China, but also to the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, concluded Mr. Tajiri.

CABINET HEARS REPORTS ON OCCUPIED REGIONS

Four Army Advisers in South And Navy Official Speak

Following Wednesday morning's Cabinet meeting, the Cabinet members, including Premier General Hideki Tojo and Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, gathered at the Premier's official residence at 9:15 a.m. to hear reports on the Japanese Military Administration in Shonan Island, the East Indies, Malaya, Burma and Celebes.

The four Army advisers to the Japanese Military Administrations in the Southern Regions, Hidejiro Nagata, Shigemasa Sunada, Count Hideo Kodama and Hyogoro Sakurai, as well as Fumikide Okada, Navy adviser, delivered detailed addresses on their respective administrative activities.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, November 5, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Peoples of Greater East Asia

TOKYO SHIMBUN—As has already been made clear, the object or the ideal of the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to tighten the ties of unity with the various races in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and thereby propel the construction of Greater East Asia simultaneously with the prosecution of the war. Indeed, this has been Japan's immutable policy. Only, with the creation of the new Ministry, Japan's leadership has been established in name and in fact. At a time when tenacious and pernicious enemy propaganda is still going on in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is quite natural that the peoples of East Asia, backed by Japan's fighting strength, should be united for the task of construction under Japan's leadership.

In this connection, we would like to call attention to the fact that Japanese leadership is not based on materialistic or liberalistic outlooks on the world. Japan's leadership is founded on a new morality, a new ideal fundamentally opposed to materialism and liberalism. To America and Britain the leadership of a nation is synonymous with imperialistic aggression or exploitation. That, of course, is a betrayal of their own robbery-like ideas.

Japan's leadership is opposed to the deceptive diplomacy designed to preserve American-British order, but it will never stand in the way of the healthy progress of another country. In other words, Japan's is not a leadership in diplomacy but a leadership that includes diplomacy. Japan's great ideal of enabling all the people to have its proper place will be brought nearer realization by the establishment of the Ministry of

(Continued on Page 2)

3 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK NEAR SAVO

(Continued from Page 1)

more fiercely.

We closed in on the enemy. All our guns went into action. Off went masses of red fire. A gun duel began. A row of enemy cruisers was reflected in the blue rays of the searchlight like silhouettes.

Flames burst out on an enemy ship. A crimson fiery column rose, then another. "Clean hits!" shouted the bluejackets. Our shells were scattering flames far beyond, leaving a roar behind. They were all clean hits.

Enemy Cruiser Sinks

The flames that were burning furiously on the enemy ship made one high lift, and was reduced to a small mass of fire. The ship, familiar to us, was a two-chimneyed 10,000 cruiser of the Honolulu class. It was swallowed into the water.

More fierce became the enemy gunfire, which began to be concentrated on an unnamed Japanese craft.

The unnamed ship was sending a terrific fire in reply in the middle of the water rising in spouts.

Flashes were seen about the enemy craft. They would flare and become extinct.

At this juncture a dark figure was seen to loom from the side of the enemy warships. It looked like a destroyer.

As we got near, the watchman shouted something. The first shell fired by us at the enemy destroyer had found its mark.

The enemy craft should not be allowed to get nearer to us. Another shell was fired by us, then another.

The enemy ship was seen to stagger. Then it wheeled round. In flames, it left the group, leaving a bluish-white trail. Presently it went under.

My eye fell on flames rising in a column from our unnamed ship. There was no sign of the fire abating.

I closed my eyes, clasped my hands and prayed that the flames might be extinguished. When I reopened my eyes the flames were raging fiercely.

I was mortified to see that the unnamed ship on fire was steadily slowing down its speed.

I saw on the face of every sailor about me the determination to get revenge, at whatever cost.

Daring Orders Issued

Here most daring orders were issued by the commander. At a terrific speed our warships turned abruptly, with large semi-circles of water in their wake.

Then a torpedo and artillery battle was started. There was confusion among the enemy vessels.

A ferocious fire was sent to the enemy ships struggling to flee. Flames were seen to rise in columns from one of them. The torpedoes discharged by us had taken effect. The flames rose higher and higher. Presently the bow of the enemy ship went low. It now looked as though it was struggling to keep afloat.

Innumerable shells were seen bursting over the enemy ship which was now tracing a zigzag course.

Presently the bow of the enemy ship went up, then the stern. In a moment the ship disappeared.

Then flames were seen rising from an enemy ship which was following that which had gone down. It could be seen, a large dark figure, outlined against the flames.

Japanese Forces continued their chase after the enemy. Under Japanese shelling the enemy warships disappeared in the darkness. We had scored revenge. See how the enemy fleet fled after suffering serious damages. However, the Japanese side also had one cruiser sunk.

It was another naval engagement won by Japan. But our noble sacrifices behind our stout fighting and brave combat must be firmly remembered by us.

Meanwhile, our warships were steaming northward. All men on board from the commander of an undesignated warship downward were silently bowing their heads toward the south. After a severe battle there always shines Japan's traditional navy spirit of annihilating the enemy.

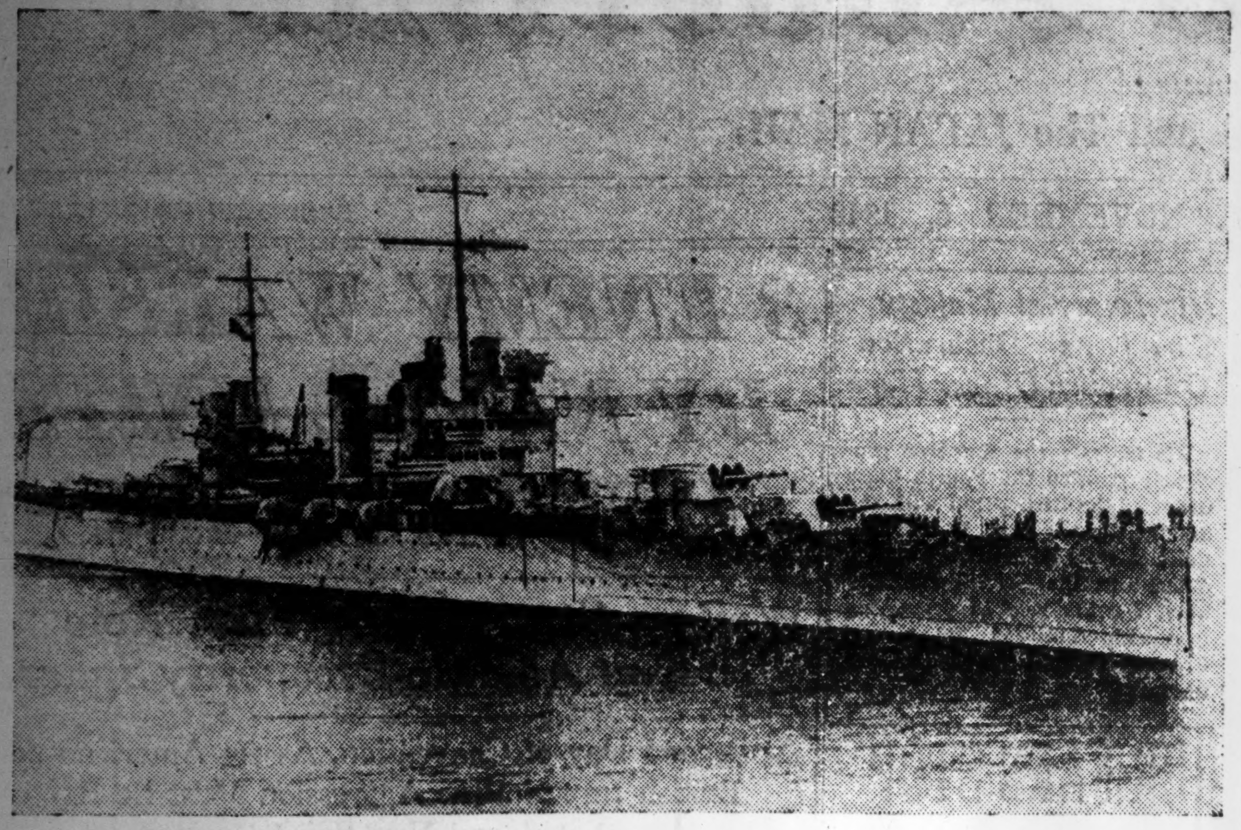
(Note) The night battle off Savo Island was one of the naval engagements after the Second Battle off the Solomons, intervening the period between the Second Battle off the Solomons and Battle of the South Pacific. In this battle Japanese Navy Forces sank two enemy cruisers, severely damaged one enemy cruiser and sank one enemy destroyer. These war results were included in the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters on October 27.

Wang Donates to School

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 2.—Paving the way for the future development of Yuehtung (Eastern Kwangtung) Middle School, President Wang Ching-wei has donated $10,000 to augment the funds of the largest educational institution owned and operated by leading Cantonese residents in Shanghai.

Another Victim of the Imperial Navy



The photo shows a 10,000-ton American cruiser of the Honolulu class which was sunk by a Japanese naval unit in a night battle off Savo island in the Solomons group on October 11.

Germans Stop Red Attacks; Make Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

tensified fierceness, the Axis forces repulsed the enemy tank units which attempted to penetrate the German positions in the northern section of the front.

On the other hand, the German air force carried out relentless bombings against the British mechanized units, artillery and troops in the rear of the positions. In aerial duels, the Germans shot down 15 enemy planes.

Axis Results Given

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—The war situation on the Caucasus front has lately been driven into remarkable animation in favor of the Germans, it is judged from various reports coming here.

The German troops, now driving southward after their reduction of Nalichik, yesterday expanded their sphere at several points, the reports said.

The Red Army Headquarters is reported to have announced at noon today that the Soviet defenders in the Caucasus have been obliged to retreat seven times in the past one week.

The German air force in this area staged a fierce bombing yesterday twice on the Soviet armored trains, and one train was entirely blown up, it was reported.

On the western front in the Caucasus, there also occurred renewed activity of the German forces, favored by the return of fine weather. At one point here a Slovak unit recently annihilated one Red regiment.

At the Stalingrad front also, brisk movements of the Germans were continued all day yesterday. A group of fortified buildings was reduced by the Germans in that sector on the day.

Along all Soviet-German fronts, most conspicuous is the achievements of the Luftwaffe kept up for the past few days. In this connection, the German High Command, stated in its communique issued yesterday that from October 10 to 31, the German air force downed 615 enemy planes on the Eastern Front. Of these numbers, 535 represented the planes shot down in aerial battles.

OSAKA WILL BE ENLARGED

7 New Wards to Be Added to Meet City's Rapid Growth

Seven new wards will be added to Osaka City and several of the existing wards re-named in April, next year, because of the phenomenal growth of the Kansai industrial city, it was disclosed Monday.

New and renamed wards of the Greater Osaka City are: Miyakojima, Kita, Konohana, Kitaminato, Higashi, Nishi, Minato, Tennoji, Minami, Naniwa, Nishiyodo, Higashiyodo, Toyosaki, Higashinari, Ikuno, Joto, Asahi, Higashisumiyoshi, Sumiyoshi, Suminoye, Nishinari and Taisho.

TING PREDICTS VICTORY FOR JAPANESE EMPIRE

It is quite natural for the Japanese people, who are so well organized and trained, to win a final victory, stated Ting Hsi-lin, literary representative of China, after inspecting the 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet, according to Domei.

On behalf of the 21 literary representatives of Manchoukuo, China and Mongolia, who inspected the training meet on Monday, Mr. Ting asserted that in China he has never seen an athletic meet conducted on such a grand scale, and that he did not imagine such perfection could be reached by training.

Paying his respects to the steadiness of the Japanese people behind the guns, he stated he was convinced that the emancipation of Greater East Asia will be realized.

Kiangsu Ups Cotton Output

C.P.S.

NANTUNG, November 2.—With a view to improving cotton production in North Kiangsu, the Ministry of Industry has established at Nantung an office for the Cotton Control Area of North Kiangsu to take charge of technical improvements and administrative affairs.

Anhwei Aids Destitues

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 2.—The Anhwei Provincial Government has remitted $10,000 to Shanghai to help the Anhwei Residents' Association to repatriate their members who want to return to their homes in that province but who have not the means to do so.

Axis Smashes British Drive At El Alamein

(Continued From Page 1)

"a difficult and protracted war." Neutral observers point out that both forces are in equilibrium at the El Alamein front, that any sort of suprise strategy is impossible, and that no original or fantastic movement can exist. This present battle is a concrete manifestation of a phase of the Allied strategy to use Africa as the starting point for the invasion of Greece, Sicily and Italy.

British Army Repulsed

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—In a fierce battle which raged for 24 hours on the northern El Alamein front, the Axis forces completely repulsed the British Eighth Army which attempted a wholesale counter-offensive on Monday to break through the German position with the support of its air force and artillery.

According to a field dispatch, the battle was the most fierce ever fought on the Egyptian front, with tank units of the opposing forces participating.

The fierce battle was developed between the tank units of the Axis forces under the command of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel and the British tanks, while German air force units bombed strategic British positions, frustrating the British tanks, while German air force units bombed strategic British positions, frustrating the British attempt completely.

Among the British tanks numbering over 500, a large number of American-made tanks were found. Against this force, the Axis units effectively used anti-tank guns and also annihilated the British infantrymen following the tanks.

In the battle, the British lost 90 tanks, with 15 planes shot down in dogfights, while the Axis lost only one plane.

According to another dispatch reaching here from Cairo, the British are still adhering to offensive tactics. However, the Axis forces, holding their positions firmly, are aiming to penetrate the English positions.

To Fete U.S.S.R. Holiday

The Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Japan will hold a reception on November 7 from 6 to 8 p.m. on the occasion of the U.S.S.R.'s National Holiday.

WRITERS STRESS ROLE IN EAST ASIA

(Continued From Page 1)

Greater East Asia was brought up.

The first delegate to present his views on the question was Atsumaro Mushakoji, author of a number of novels popular with the youth of Japan. He began by noting without comment the fact that the world thinks as though literary men are without the power of practice.

"I am convinced that the last thing to be charged by the world against men of letters is lack of veracity," he said.

Loyal to Truth

"Literary men are doing their best to be loyal to truth. As far as the literary men of Greater East Asia are concerned, they are deadly earnest in their search of the path to be tread by Greater East Asia."

The next speaker was Wu Ying, from Central China. The gist of his speech was to the following effect:

"The first thing to be done by the literary men of Greater East Asia is to assist in the creation a condition under which the races and nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will befriend one another, love their neighbors, and feel a great attachment to Greater East Asia. The next thing for them to do is to repudiate the American and British policy of imperialistic aggression and help to establish a new spirit of righteousness for Greater East Asia.

"When the spirit of Greater East Asia is established, it will be the duty of the writers of Greater East Asia to see that their works are filled with this spirit."

Chueh Ching, from Manchoukuo, who spoke next, asserted that there must be one and the same literature for the whole of Greater East Asia.

Bound to Cooperate

"We, literary men of Greater East Asia," Mr. Chueh said, "are bound to cooperate in the establishment of a new world based on morality, a work which is being pushed by Japan, the parent country of Manchoukuo.

"I hear people say that Asia is one. If so, I see no reason why there should not be one and the same literature for the races and nations of Greater East Asia. It is my conviction that the ideal of a concord among the nations of Greater East Asia which is inspiring the statesmen of Greater East Asia should be the motive to things produced by the literary men of Greater East Asia."

Ryu Saito, from Japan, a noted poet, held that there must be a homogeneity in works produced by the literary men of Greater East Asia.

"How to achieve this, is a question," Mr. Saito went on. "It seems to me that this question can be solved by according the views of the world of the literary men of Greater East Asia. For the literary men of Greater East Asia to band themselves in a body is not enough. They must unite in evolving a view of the world which will be acceptable to the people of Greater East Asia."

Universal Love Stressed

Chieh Tao-sun, from North China, who spoke next, began by saying that the spirit of Greater East Asia is a moral spirit. This, he went on, will be seen from the fact that there is a Chinese term denoting universal love and that the Japanese believe in the principle of Hakko Iu (the eight corners of the universe under one roof).

He ended by asserting that it is the duty of literary men of Greater East Asia to try to discover beauty in East Asia and establish the spirit of Greater East Asia with a view to contributing to the culture of the world.

The last speaker was Nicolai Baikov, White Russian author from Manchoukuo. He had the following to tell the gathering:

"I have travelled far and wide in the world. But I have not seen any race nobler than the Japanese. The wonderful things about the Japanese is that they did not forget their superior culture in their quest for things Western. The War of Greater East Asia is a testimony to the truth of the fact that have-not countries were not vain-glorious in telling the world that they put moral things above material."

Wang Exhorts Graduates

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 2.—"National reconstruction depends on military reconstruction, and military reconstruction has for its pre-requisite the improvement of the qualities of soldiers," said President Wang Ching-wei at an inaugural ceremony of the third-term class of the Central Officers Training Corps.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The various races of Greater East Asia, with high hopes for the future, should strengthen the ties of unity with Japan.

WAR SPIRIT STRESSED AT WOMEN'S MEETING

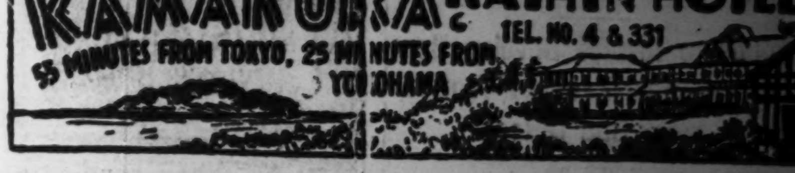
Mrs. Tojo Gives Brief Speech Before Audience of 7,000 Members

The fighting spirit of the women on the home front was emphasized at the Grand Conference for Certain Victory held on Wednesday at 8:30 a.m. at the Kokusai Theater, Asakusa, under the sponsorship of the Asakusa branch office of the Dai Nippon Women's Association. The conference was attended by Princess Kuniyuki Tokugawa, director of the Tokyo branch office and Mrs. Katsuko Tojo, wife of Premier General Hideki Tojo, as well as by some 7,000 other members, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

At the conference, those attending solemnly vowed to do their best in helping to bring about the successful conclusion of the current war. Then the ceremony of granting banners to 36 corps was conducted, which was followed by an address by Mrs. Waka Yamada, prominent woman journalist.

Just before the conference closed Mrs. Tojo made her appearance in the hall, explaining that her husband had urged her to attend the meeting. She then gave the following brief address:

"In spite of the tradition that Tokyoites do not keep their earnings overnight, the women of Shitaya Ward successfully cooperated in the National Savings Campaign and were praised for their efforts. The influence of women is certainly great in the present day. The Japanese women of today must cooperate in the field of wartime production, while at the same time they should make their homes a place of rest and happiness for their families."



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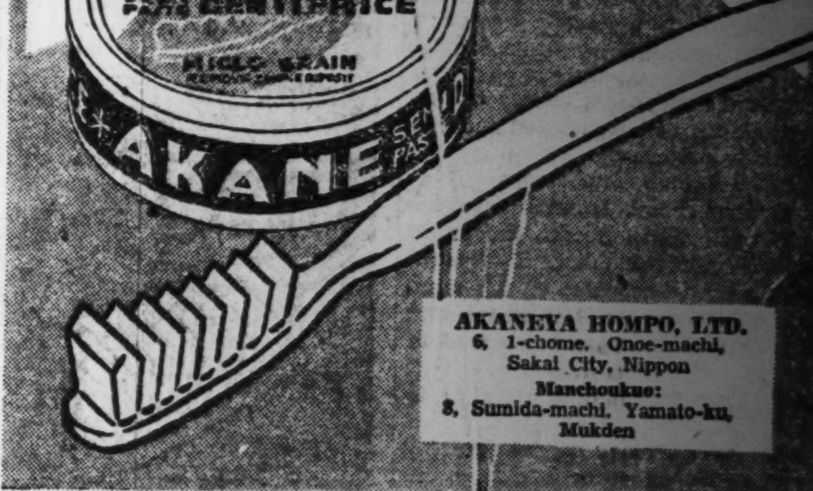

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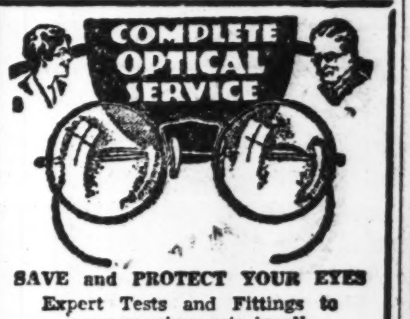

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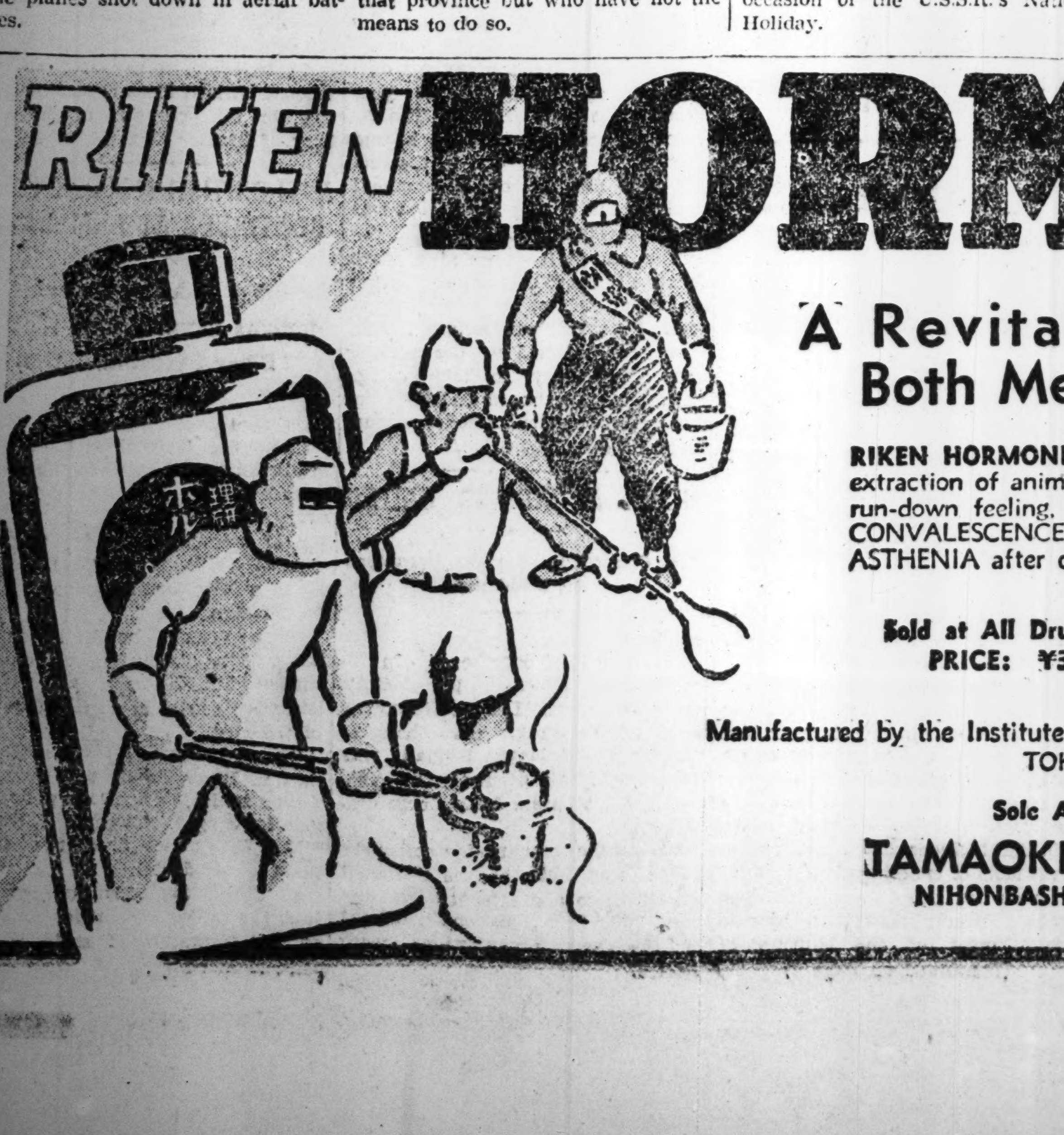

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GENERAL AGUINALDO and PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

By Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio

Attempted Fusion of Two Revolutionary Governments

During the months of December, 1896 and January, 1897, General Aguinaldo attempted to fuse the two revolutionary governments which had in the meantime been organized. One was called "Magdalo" with headquarters at Cavite and the other was called "Magdiwang" with headquarters at San Francisco de Malabon. His purpose was to be able to present a united front against the Spaniards who were bent on stifling the revolution. Magdalo, by the way, was the name by which General Aguinaldo was known when he was initiated as member of the Katipunan. The Magdalo government was presided by General Baldomero Aguinaldo and had jurisdiction over the towns of Bacoor, Kawit, Imus, Dasmarinas, Silang, Amadeo and Mendez-Nunez, province of Cavite, and also of Talisay, Batangas; while the Magdiwang was presided over at first by Mariano Alvarez. When, however, Andres Bonifacio, the Supreme Head of the Katipunan, was driven out of Balintawak and San Juan del Monte, he took refuge at Cavite and immediately assumed the presidency of the Magdiwang replacing Mariano Alvarez. At that time, Magdiwang had jurisdiction over the towns of Noveleta, Rosario, San Francisco de Malabon, Tanza, Naic, Ternate, Marigondon, Indang, Alfonso, Bailen and Magallanes.

Parley Is Held in Imus

The conference between the dignitaries of the two groups was held in Imus and General Aguinaldo proposed his plan of fusion so that there would be a unified and responsible direction and command of the revolutionary forces. He proposed also that Engineer Edilberto Evangelista be designated the head of the consolidated government. His efforts, however, were in vain because of the decided opposition of Andres Bonifacio and of the "minister" of the Magdiwang who at that time were evidently trying to establish a monarchical government because Bonifacio called himself "Haring Bayan" (King of the People) and claimed that he was entitled to be the head o fthe revolution. Mariano Alvarez adopted the title of "Virrey" corresponding to Viceking. After the failure of the negotiations, Aguinaldo and the officers of the Magdalo took the field again, with the plan to take up the fusion at some future time in a general assembly composed of various representatives of the various towns and provinces already under arms.

January of 1897 found General Aguinaldo leading a small force to attack the Spanish Garrison at Tagig, Rizal. He succeeded in entering the town of Pateros and to besiege Tagig but he did not succeed in his objective.

In February he was back in Cavite. In the meantime a new Spanish captain-general had arrived to succeed General Blanco, Don Camilo de Garcia, Marquis de Polavieja. He established his headquarters in the church and convent of Paranaque, Rizal, with the tower of the church as his outpost. From here he made plans to attack Cavite in the northeast and east side along a line of approximately 80 kilometers. General Zabala was placed in command of the line in Zapote, San Nicolas and Molino and General Lachambre of the line at Paliparan and Silang. A simultaneous attack was ordered by these two generals in combination with the Spanish navy and artillery batteries at the port of Cavite. For many weeks, General Zabala attempted to take Zapote, San Nicolas and Molino but General Aguinaldo with Generals Pio del Pilar and Mariano Noriel stood their ground after repeated encounters. One of these encounters developed into a hand to hand fight when General Zabala's troops attempted to swim across the Zapote River. Another bloody battle took place here but the Spanish forces failed in their attempt because of the stubborn resistance of Aguinaldo and his men. One of his men, Edilberto Evangelista, was killed but the Spanish General Zabala was wounded and had to retreat from Zapote and Molino.

Town of Silang Retaken

General Lachambre's division was, however, successful in recapturing the town of Silang after nine days of struggle. In the same month of February, Aguinaldo attempted to dislodge General Lachambre from Silang by a counter-attack but failed because the reinforcements which were to arrive at four o'clock in the morning on a certain day headed by General Ricarte from the west and General Mariano Riego de Dios from the south could not reach the appointed place. At one time, Aguinaldo's troops were able to penetrate the Spanish line and General Lachambre was reported to have been so scared that he jumped out of the window of General Belarmino's house which he was occupying.

Equally unsuccessful was Aguinaldo's attempt to defend Dasmarinas for his plan had been discovered by the enemy. This plan was to explode large quantities of dynamite and shells which had not exploded as soon as the Spanish troops entered the patio of the church. The revolutionists had stationed themselves in the church and in the houses nearby. The Spaniards upon learning this did not enter the town immediately but first bombarded the church and the houses occupied by the revolutionists. In the confusion the dynamite and the unexploded shells were fired prematurely and they exploded before the Spanish troops reached the patio of the church. Aguinaldo's losses in this encounter were heavy. Nevertheless when they retreated, Aguinaldo succeeded, by means of counter-attack, to recccupy Pasong Santol.

Attempted Union of 2 Factions

Sometime in March, 1897, when Lachambre and his men were penetrating into Silang and Dasmarinas which was under the jurisdiction of Magdal government and while General Aguinaldo was absorbed in the operations against the Spaniards, Haring Bayan Andres Bonifacio convoked an assembly of the principales and prominent citizens of the eleven towns under the purisdiction of the Magdiwang, announcing that the purpose was to effect a union between the two revolutionary governments. The President and directors o fthe Magalo government were not notified until the eve of the assembly, March 21st. General Baldomero Aguinaldo was surprised at this conviction at the last minute for they were then ver ybusy supplying provisions and ammunitions to the troops under General Aguinaldo. General Baldomero Aguinaldo was able to send only seven delegates to the assembly which as will be narrated later, was held in the Casa-Hacienda of Tojeros.

By this time it was known that the movement of General Lachambre's troops were directed by Captain-General Polavieja from the tower of the Paranaque church. But fore more than a month, General Aguinaldo was able to repel the advance of General Lachanbre at Pasong Santol on a line of about two kilometers.

Early in the morning of March 22nd, Aguinaldo's birthday, General Lachambre and his column opened frequent fire at the revolutionary formation but was ineffective. By noon, General Aguinaldo was sur prised by a visit of a committee of the revolutionary assembly which had been convened by Bonifacio at Tejeros, Rosario, Cavite. The committee composed of three prominent revolutionists, notified him that the two revolutionary governments had been fused and that he had been elected president thereof. The committee asked him to proceed immediately to Tejeros in order to accept the position but General Aguinaldo declined to go stating that he was hard pressed by the enemy which was bent on destroying his line o fdefense. The committee left but in the afternoon of the same day, another committee of prominent revolutionists came to insist that he proceed to Tejeros and that his brother General Crispulo Aguinaldo who accompanied the committee would take charge of the Pasong Santol line. General Crispulo was himself insistent on his going and addressed his brother as follows: "Let me take charge of the defense of Pasong Santol; do not worry, for if the enemy succeed in taking the place, it would be every my dead body; but please do not slight the invitation of the general assembly."

General Aguinaldo yielded, left the column in charge, of General Crispulo Aguinaldo and proceeded to Tejeros with the committee where he took the oath of office as President of the consolidated revolutionary government.

Ordered To Wait For Enemy

Immediately thereafter, he ordered the concentration of the troops under the Magdiwang government so they could go to the aid of the Magdalo forces which were fighting the columns of General Zabala and General Lachambre. The Magdiwang troops obeyed the order but when they reached San Francisco de Malabon, now General Trias, Andres Bonifacio ordered them not to proceed further but to wait for the enemy in that town.

In the afternoon of March 25th, General Aguinaldo received a communication from Pasong Santol; there had been a fierce battle between the Spanish and the Filipino troops under the command of General Crispulo Aguinaldo. Pasong Santol was taken by the Spaniards but only after the heroic resistance of General Crispulo Aguinaldo who succumbed gloriously in the struggle. The Spanish general, Zabala, also fall in action in that battle. General Aguinaldo proceeded to Pasong Santol to gather the ramnants of his troops. Again he asked for aid free the Magdiwang forces which were concentrated in San Francisco de Malabon in the patio of the house occupied by Andes Bonifacio, but his orders were not headed. That night, General Aguinaldo and his men without sleep, dug trenches in the outskirts of a neighboring barrio, Bayang Luma, about four kilometers from Imus and awaited the advance of the Lachambre dicision.

At dawn, the Spanish troops arrived and immediately opened fire, advancing in two columns and threatening to encircle the revolutionary forces. A battle that lasted for three hours ensued and General Aguinaldo's forces had to retreat. The General himself was almost captured. The Spaniards entered the town, raised the Spanish flag atop the tower of the church and rang the church bells as signal of victory.

(To Be Continued)

Japan and Aguinaldo

In the year 1899, when General Aguinaldo, then President of the erstwhile Philippine Republic, had established his headquarters in Tarlac, capital of the province of Tarlac, he received in his official residence a committee of retired Japanese Army officers led by Captain Hara and Colonel Hirayama. These officers constituted an advanced party of an expedition who would introduce in the Philippines arms and ammunition bought in Japan through the good offices of General Kawakami as reinforcement of the Philippine army, led by General Aguinaldo in his war waged against the United States. These arms and ammunition were loaded in a steamer named Nunobiki Maru, formerly owned by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and bought with the funds of the Philippine Republic, in charge of Dr. Mariano Pence, a Filipino representative of General Aguinaldo to secure the purchase of the arms and ammunition in Japan.

In receiving the Japanese expedition members by General Aguinaldo in his official residence in Tarlac, he greeted them, declaring vehemently the following:

"I have hitherto regarded the Anglo-Saxons as a superior race. But I have been deceived. And now I am again taken in, this time by Admiral Dewey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and his men. I will absolutely never trust them in the future. On the contrary, I mean to fight against them as our common enemy. In order to wrest back our independence and sovereignty, it is imperative for the Asiatic races to band together. Half a milliard Oriental races in East Asia should unite like one man! Unity is everything. In this sense, an expedition from Japan, the most advanced country in Asia, to aid the Philippine Independence army, is full of significance."

ANGLO-AMERICANISM MUST BE WIPED OUT

Japan Fighting Ideological War To Manifest Lofty National Ideal

Editor's Note—This is the translated version of an article which appeared in the Shuho, weekly publication of the Board of Information, which explains Japan's aims in the ideological war she is fighting to rid the world of the evil influence of Anglo-American Imperialism.

The term ideological war, as it has been freely used hitherto, seems to have been taken in a wrong light. In most cases it has been employed in the sense of a clever ruse such as in the pushing of a strategical or propaganda campaign. In other words, it has been resorted to in the sense of drawing the wool over the other fellow's eye. However, our idea of ideological war does not belong to such a low category. Instead, the idea is lofty, for its significance lies in the fact that it is the highest order of the Japanese conceptions, broad enough to have embraced the world outlook and historical insight, under which this crucial campaign is carried on.

Now in recalling our history of 26 centuries, it has been always that way whenever our country was engaged in a major foreign war. Under our broad outlook firmly conceived of, the Imperial Virtues our ancestors subjugated the Hayato and Kumaso tribes, the aborigines, and had the countries of Yezo and Tartars sue for peace. It was always our principle whenever we fought that we made our enemy see the light in the Imperial Virtues. And yet if he could not see it, we endeavored to explain it, so that he would be able to grasp it and follow our way.

Finally, if he persisted in refusing to see it, there was no alternative but to wage a war of extermination. Thus from the time of our first Emperor Jimmu when He went out on the pacification of the eastern provinces, our war has always been an ideological campaign with object of proclaiming and propagating the Imperial Virtues.

Has Deep Significance

With the current War of Greater East Asia there is no exception to this rule. Only this time it is more significant, as it is more deep-rooted and much larger in scale, so stupendous indeed that this ideological campaign may prove the first and last of all the wars of this character.

In fact this is a campaign imbued with the spirit of the Imperial Virtues, which has come to be challenged by the Anglo-American self-centered ideology. This latter has been the source of all sorts of evils, to which the whole world has long been subjected, and it is our idea to get rid of it and to do away with their control of the world. All that which Washington stands for, including the Naval Disarmament Treaty and Nine-Power Treaty, is nothing but a means to the end of asserting the Anglo-Saxons' selfish interests and ambition in the field of international politics. The breaking down of the so-called Washington structure and the complete destruction of the same pernicious, selfish interests is our ultimate objective in this war.

After this annihilation an equitable order will be installed in the world. Thus the War of Greater East Asia is being waged as a grand ideological campaign to advance our national conceptions in both spiritual and material ways. The essense of an ideological war should be as such, and must have such qualities.

For doing this, particularly with eradicating all the Anglo-American aggressive influences from the face of Asia and with the overthrowing of their world control, it is incumbent upon us to be thoroughly conversant with the true Japanese spirit, which we have inherited from our fore fathers through many generations, and to have a firm conviction of what we stand for and full confidence in ourselves.

Conviction for Victory

That which will bring sure victory to us in an ideological war is a deep-rooted conviction of our superior culture, which has been handed down to us through ages, and of our great ideal, which we have inherited from our ancestors. Only then can we crush other people's ideas about the world order and proceed to lead mankind on the right path. It is out of the question that a people can hope to win a decisive ideological war, who do not know how to value their own culture and traditions.

It was because of such conviction that enabled Britain and France to win World War I. Germany went down because she did not have it. Both the British and French had a firm conviction of their superior civilizations. The parliamentary system, which was founded upon the constitutional polity was what England produced. It was the same with the constitution. Capitalism which dominated the whole world then, was a result of the British industrial revolution. What was contained in democracy and liberalism, which was claimed to be the foundations of the modern civilization in Europe, was begotten by the French as a result of the French Revolution. They had their pride in upholding and safeguarding the glory of this civilization.

Indeed both the British and French, thus keenly conscious of their duty to protect their own culture, were imbued with a sort of religious idea to lead the world. But with the Germans it was just the opposite. After they had lost the opportunity of controlling the German people through the turmoil of the Thirty Years' War, and when Frederick the Great was finally able to put them together, it was too late, for both Britain and France had surged ahead with their superior and advanced culture. So all Germany could do was to study from England and copy after France, so busy indeed that she had little time to look after her own culture.

Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that the Germans should lose interest in their own culture, not speaking of their just understanding and conviction of it, and that there should be found among them even some ardent worshippers of Britain and France.

The Germany of those days, who had to follow the British system for her national structure, to adopt her jurisprudence from both England and France, and to pattern after them for her social economic structure, came to forget all about her own culture and the traditions of the Germanic people.

Took Wrong Attitude

What got into the Germans, who had lost their interest in these things, was a feeling to despise their own country and the tendency to admire and respect the enemy culture and as such the Germans had no chonce to win in the former war. In fact they were beaten even before the war had started.

Now going into the real war spirit, if we expect to win in our ideological war, we must set up, besides the above-mentioned prerequisite, a firm war objective, so as to be governed thereby. In other words, we must let everybody know how this war was brought on and what we are fighting for. To clarify all these points is our first mission.

It is to clarify the fact that we were compelled to enter this war for our self-protection; that it is a war in which we are to assert our national idealism and to advance our mission compatible with our national history; that inside our own country we are to let our people grasp the true meaning of this war; and that to the outside why we must come out the winner and why our enemies must give up their useless resistance.

If we are executing this war just for the sake of acquiring material resources in the South, it may be proper to accuse us of carrying on a war of aggression. If such were the case, it would be like driving out the pernicious Anglo-American influences from these parts and taking their place. But fundamentally our aims are different. This War of Greater East Asia is not a war of selfish gains and exploitation.

If there are persons who hold such a view, it must appear to them that this war is a sort of enterprise for the purpose of investment. Consequently it would be natural to assume that it was meant to make the most profit with the least labor. To them there would be no inspiring, lasting great object of the war, but an immediate gain.

Be on Guard

Should the war's result fail to bring wealth to them, as expected, or such gains not turning into their individual profits, they would forthwith come out for the dropping of such war. Thus observing, it behooves us to be on guard against this creed for we can never tell if the whole purpose of this war might not be defeated by those who are imbued with the spirit of egoism and individualism. What is most urgently needed, therefore, is the eradication of all such war views as born of egoism, individualism, capitalism, liberalism, and democracy.

Now going back a little into the history of these isms, particularly that of democracy, it was ancient Greece that gave birth to democracy, which being revived through the French Revolution, finally begot the modern political thought that once overwhelmed the whole of Europe. Under this conception all men are to enjoy individual equality and freedom. Individuals, whose interests are paramount, make up a nation as well as a community, so that the nation, in the final analysis, is nothing but an organized existence looking after the interests of individuals and pledged to increase them.

Under such a national structure individuals are supposed to enjoy perfect equality. Based upon such equality, individuals, seized with unrestrained desires, insist upon their interests and demand their freedom. Consequently they breed competition among themselves, which turns their life into a titanic struggle for selfish gains.

(To Be Continued)

NOTICE

1. **Name of Vessel** Morazan
   Nationality of Vessel Panamanian
   Owners of Vessel Bergen (Norwegian) Wallem & Company
   Captain of Vessel Kristian Andreassen
2. **Cargo on Vessel**

Tobacco (Wild Wood Bine)	2.092 cases
Beer (Union)	2.071 „
Stone powder	800 bags
Silk and artificial silk	87 cases
Earthen ware	20 „
Rhubarb	8 „
Spinning goods	146 „
Bottles (small)	34 „
Bell parts	1 „
Tobacco (Kool)	29 cases
Beer (Ewo)	2.197 „
Magarine	840 „
Silk tissue	9 „
Menthol	30 „
Cotton	29 „
Brushes	6 „
Toys	2 „
Miscellaneous articles (glass ware, etc.)	1 „
Tobacco (Navy Cut)	21 cases
Straw boards	79 „
Glass plates	130 „
Bristle	114 „
Camphor	17 „
Electric bulbs	205
Bottles (large)	12 „
Printing matters	9 „

The owners of the cargo are all unknown.

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel and cargo thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, in the port of Shanghai, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

November 5, 1942.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

1. **Name of Vessel** President Harison
   Nationality of Vessel U. S. A.
   Owners of Vessel American President Lines, Ltd.
   San Francisco, California, U.S.A.
   Captain of Vessel Orel A. Pierson

1. Currency on board the vessel are, as follows:—

U.S. Bank notes	$1,930.00
Philippine Bank notes	P 190.00
Hongkong Bank notes	$ 114.81
U. S. Currency	$ 408.80

1. Cheques on board the vessel are, as follows:—

By Whom Issued	Designation	No.	Amount
Bank of America	Cheque	No. 5	$102.60
Bank of Invernew	„	No. 8	100.00
Girard Trust Co.	„	—	87.80
National City Bank of New York	„	—	75.75
Citizens Trust Co.	„	No. 213	66.95
„ „	„	No. 214	113.90
Lincoln Alliance Bank of Trust Co.	„	—	10.05
„ „	„	—	169.70
„ „	„	—	200.00
Montague Co.	„	No. 7.406	20.92
Treasurer of the United States	„	862	30.00
American Express Co.	Traveller's Cheque	No. J 4.259.253	20.00
Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.	„ „	No. E 452.690K	50.00
„ „	„ „	No. E 452.691K	50.00
„ „	„ „	No. G 118.137K	20.00
„ „	„ „	No. G 118.136K	20.00
„ „	„ „	No. G 117.231K	20.00
„ „	„ „	No. F 925.941K	10.00
„ „	„ „	No. F 936.845K	10.00
„ „	„ „	No. F 926.834K	10.00
„ „	„ „	No. F 936.885K	10.00
„ „	„ „	No. F 926.345K	10.00
„ „	„ „	No. F 926.246K	10.00
American President Lines	Exchange Order	No. 99.788	27.00
Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.	Traveller's Cheque	F 932.751K	10.00
Bank of America	„ „	A 5.735.061	10.00
„ „	„ „	A 5.735.065	10.00
„ „	„ „	A 5.735.067	10.00
„ „	„ „	A 5.594.066	10.00
			1.294.57

Owners of the above mentioned currency, cheques and Exchange order are the same as that owner of vessel.

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel and currency (Cheques and Exchange order) thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941 on the sea of one nautical mile far to the south of light house of "Sheweishan Isles," and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

November 5, 1942.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

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KABUKIZA PRESENTS MEMORIAL PROGRAM

Theater Paying Special Tribute To Meiji Playwrights —Young Players at Meiji-za

The second series of commemorative performances in honor of the late Kawatake Mokuami and Fukuchi Ochi, celebrated playwrights of the early Meiji Period, who wrote a large number of remarkable plays for Kabuki, is now being presented at the Kabukiza theater.

Arranged for matinee are the famous "Chushingura" and a new play "Churei," which has been adapted from a Noh play of the same title, while the soire performances include "Kagamijishi" written by Ochi, "Kagatobi" by Mokuami, "Ishikiri-Kajiwara" and Tombi Yakko.

The performances which started October 29 will run to November 22, with the matinee and soire programs to be switched on November 11.

Big Stars Perform

The special program in memory of these two playwrights is being presented with a cast of leading Kabuki actors headed by Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and Kichiemon Nakamura.

Ishikiri-Kajiwara will be the curtain-raiser to the current soire performances, with Kichiemon, Kikugoro and Mitsugoro taking the leading roles, while Tokizo, taking the part of a young girl, adds to the fascinating charm of the play.

In "Kagamijishi," the next item on the program, Kikugoro displays all the essence of Kabuki dance. Kikugoro, it is recalled, performed "Kagamijishi" for the first time in 1914 and established the reputation of being the star dancer of Kabukidom.

Kagatobi Is Attraction

"Kagatobi," written by Mokuami in whose memory the current special programs have been arranged, constitutes the main part of the soire program. It deals with the colorful events occurring in Yedo in the last Tokugawa Era, centering around a rogue whose role is played by Kikugoro.

The program ends with a short comic dance solo, Tombi Yakko. Mitsugoro gives full scope to his talent for dancing, for which he has won a large part of his fame.

It is recalled that in the early Meiji Period in which Mokuami and Ochi were active in producing plays of lasting value, the Kabuki was exposed to the greatest menace it had ever experienced, as the torrential tendency of Europeanization which was then prevalent in all cultural activities of this country, was encroaching upon the traditional characteristics of the Japanese drama.

However, the tradition of Kabuki, the flower of Japan's theatrical culture, was retained and has been enhanced to the present prosperity largely through the efforts of Mokuami, who wrote many plays with high artistic value, and of Ochi who, besides writing plays, contributed much to the enhancement of Kabuki as the founder and general-manager of the Kabukiza theater around the 20th year of Meiji.

High Tribute Paid

Accordingly, the present playgoers and those having to do with theatrical activities pay the highest tribute to these meritorious playwrights.

Commenting on Mokuami, Shutaro Miyake, a well-known dramatic critic, states in his "50-year History of Drama" as follows:

"Mokuami was without parallel in his vivid description of metropolitan life in the late Tokugawa Era. He was remarkably superior to other playwrights of his age in dramatic technique. He was also cunning in adapting the musical element in plays.

"He wrote a number of historical plays for Danjuro but his talent was more fully manifested in his plays dealing with contemporary lives.

"Mokuami wrote more than 300 plays before the Kabukiza theater was established, but later produced only a few short ones. His inactivity in his last years, however, did not decrease his fame. His works were adopted for the opening performances of the Kabukiza and since then have been repeatedly presented on the stage. His plays have occupied and are still occupying a large part of the Kabuki repertoire."

The Kakuki fans are also given special treat this month at the Meiji-za, where the Shinyei Gekidan, led by Ennosuke and Sumizo Ichikawa, are giving splendid performances. The program is rich and well varied, the plays ranging from a sewamono, as presented in "Imayo Satsumauta" to a divergence of a Noh play in "Kurozuka." "Futatsu Chocho Kuruwa Nikki," adds color to the month's performance, while "Nambusaka Gojitsu," the opening play, gives a tragical tinge to it.

Ennosuke shows his versatility in "Kurozuka," in which he performs the part of Iwate, the old woman, who turns out to be the ogre of Adachigahara. The nagauta music and the slow, quiet movements in the first scene show traces of the Noh play from which it has originally been taken.

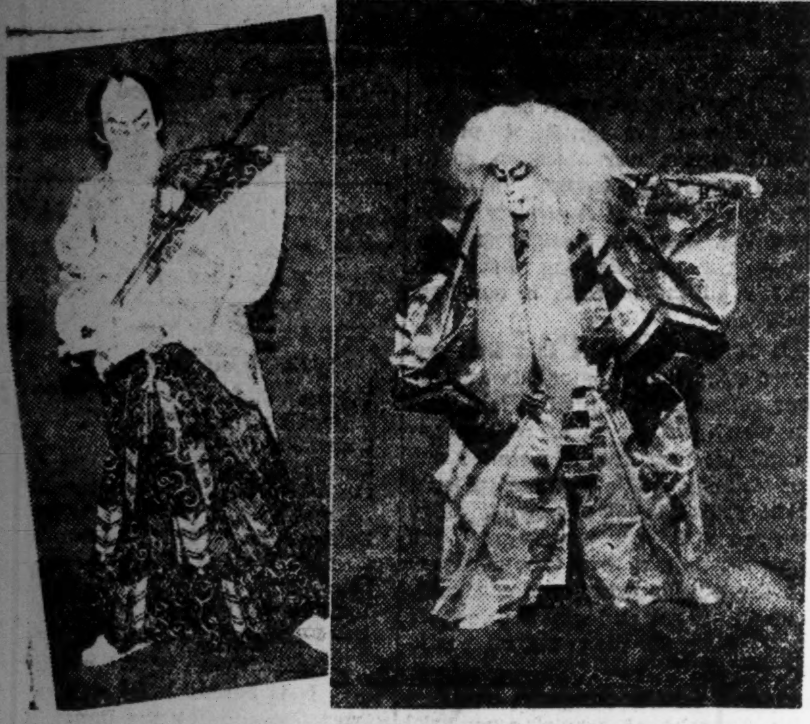
The delicate movements of his hands and of his face under its assumed rigidity, and his graceful dancing are enough to elevate the audience to that special realm of the Kabuki.

The ogre's struggle with the itinerent priests and its final defeat are performed with a full power of expression. Every movement is a picture in itself, rhythmic and well balanced. Despite the unnaturalness and the grotesqueness of the scene, there is a harmonious and regulated beauty in the entire stage in the movements of the ogre and the priests, well proving that the Kabuki is an art to feast the eyes rather than to satisfy the intellect.

"Imayo Satsumauta," a "Shakespearean" tragedy of two young lovers has a strong appeal to the modern audience, with its delicate psychological touches. Ennosuke is again at his best here.

The Tokyo theater-goers have much to expect of this group of young actors of the Shinyei Gekidan, who are showing great effort and many promises to come to the standard of the veteran Kabuki actors.

At Kabuki-za



Kichiemon Nakamura (left) playing the leading role of Kajiwara Kagetoki in the traditional Kabuki play, "Ishikirikajiwara" at the Kabuki-za this month. An impressive posture of Kikugoro Onoye in his favorite dance "Kagamijishi," also at the Kabuki-za.

Concert Calendar

The first dance recital of the Contemporary Ballet Shogekijo Troupe, Friday, November 6 at 6 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Music is arranged by contemporary Japanese composers.

The ninth periodical concert by the Sakai Guitar "Academy" at the Sangyo Kaikan, Friday, November 6, at 6:30 p.m.

Dance recital by Konami Ishii and her pupils, Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

The 15th light music concert sponsored by the Takahashi Ongaku Geijutsu-sha, Saturday, November 7, at 6 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan. The Shochiku Light Music Band will make a special appearance.

A 'cello sonata evening by Ushichi Ohmura, 'cello, and Jiro Imai at the piano, (members of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra), Monday, November 9, at 7 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

Violin recital by Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky, of Tokyo Academy of Music, accompanied by Alexis Abaza at the piano, Monday, November 9, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The subscription concert of the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, Tuesday, November 10, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist will be Yoko Matsukuma, at the piano.

'Little Theatre' Built At Ueno Station Here For Wounded Soldiers

A "Little Theatre" with a seating capacity of 150 for the exclusive use of wounded soldiers has been completed within the premises of Ueno Station, the Tokyo Shimbun reports. The new "Little Theatre" will be used for entertaining wounded soldiers returning from the southern fronts who usually have an hour's stopover at Ueno Station en route to their respective barracks. Amusement features for the theatre, which will formally open on November 7, will be offered by the Asakusa branch of the Tokyo Amusement Association.

'VICTORY OF ORIENT' TO BE SHOWN SOON

War Drama Deals With Occupation of Bataan, Corregidor By Japanese Forces

Starting December 3, the leading motion picture theaters in Tokyo have decided to release "Toyo no Gaika" (Victory of the Orient), a war drama dealing with the occupation of Bataan and Corregidor by the invincible Imperial Japanese Forces. It was also decided that another feature dramatic war film called "Hawai Marei Oki Kaisen" (Sea Battles Off Hawaii and Malay), covering the valiant actions of the mighty Imperial Japanese Navy, will be shown on the local screens. The two pictures will feature the local screen in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Tokyo Motion Picture Association held a special meeting recently to discuss detailed plans for various events to be given in December in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. At the same meeting, the Association has decided to donate ¥20,000 to the War and Navy Ministries, respectively, by taking advantage of the historic occasion.

Motion picture education outside the school, which was carried out in July and August this year in order to give just understanding of the wartime situation among the pupils, was brought to a successful end, it was revealed. According to an investigation, the national schools in the capital that joined in the event totaled 398, of which 189,533 students participated in to enjoy the movie showing. The same survey revealed that altogether 248 performances of pictures were given such as "War Report of Malaya," and "God-Sent Fighters of the Air."

To encourage the people behind the guns in contribution to the raise of patriotism, the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company announced that it will produce a feature picture entitled "Kaisen Zenya" (On the Eve of the Outbreak of the War), which will be directed by Kozaburo Yoshimura. The starring roles will be taken by Ken Uyehara, Kinuyo Tanaka and Mitsuko Mito. The shooting of the picture is to be commenced shortly.

The Education Ministry has recently approved the following domestic pictures as offerings for classroom use. They are "The Story of Rice-Plant," "Home Carrier Pigeons," "Gasoline Cars," and "The Story of Stratigraphic Science."

At the request of the Hokuyo Gyogyo Kaisha, the Noson Gyoson Bunka Kyokai has dispatched a group of motion picture projector operators to Aomori, Akita, Niigata, Yamagata, Iwate, Ibaraki and Miyagi prefectures to present a circuit showing of motion pictures, which will be carried on until the end of this week to entertain the fishermen at various fishing villages in these prefectures.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Richard Wagner's Lohengrin in three acts will feature the 5th performance of the Fujiwara Opera Troupe, which is scheduled to be given at the Kabukiza for four days from November 23. The Japanese version of this famous German opera will be arranged by Keizo Horiuchi, who will be the director of the forthcoming show. The music will be furnished by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Manfred Gurlitt, while the chorus will be provided by members of the Japan Choir with Jiro Okazaki directing. Ryutaro Mibayashi will be responsible for the settings. Headed by Yoshiye Fujiwara, the important cast include Keisuke Shimoyagawa, Tsurutoshi Hayashi, Miho Nagato, Sumiko Isomura, Kazuko Sasada, Takeshi Tomeda, Yoshiko Sato, Kiyoko Izaki, Hidekichi Hibino and Gisuke Tomita.

The Hakotora Amusement Enterprises succeeded in raising a part of the construction fund for an army plane to be named "Hakotora-go," amounting to ¥10,000, which was donated to the War Ministry recently. The Hakotora previously donated ¥20,000 to the Army for the same purpose.

Azuma Odori, or the Dance of Eastern Capital, one of the brilliant stage shows in Tokyo performed by the Shimbashi geisha, which was revived last spring after a lapse of several years, will mark a special 12-day matinee performance at the Shimbashi Embujo, starting November 10. The forthcoming autumnal performance will have five musical-posture dramas such as "Masatsura Shutsujin" (Masatsura Departs for the Front), "Sakimori no Tsuma" (Soldier's Wife), and "Momijigari" (Maple Viewing).

In cooperation with the Tokyo Takarazuka and Yoshimoto Entertainment Enterprises, the Nikkatsu, one of the leading motion picture producing companies, contemplates making a new departure in the theatrical circles. As the first step, the Nikkatsukan, a motion picture theater in Azabu-ku, will be utilized as the playhouse under the name of the Azabu Engeijo, which will open today with a new program of stage show, comprising various kinds of vaudeville performances.

The combined troupe of actors and actresses of the Inouye and Mizutani dramatic schools, which is now playing at the Minamiza in Kyoto, will proceed to Kobe in the middle of this month to fulfil its engagement at the Shochiku Gekijo until November 25. The year-end performance is scheduled to be given in Tokyo next month.

SOPRANO TO MAKE TOUR

Madame Tamaki Miura, Opera Star, To Sing in Continent

Madame Tamaki Miura, Japanese soprano of international fame, will make an extensive recital tour through Chosen and Manchoukuo under the sponsorship of the Manchurian Theatrical Society, it was reported by the Tokyo Shimbun.

With the first recital scheduled to be held at Antung on November 8, the famous singer will visit Hsinking, Harbin, Keijo and other leading cities in Chosen and Manchoukuo. She intends to sing famous Oriental and Western pieces before Japanese soldiers as well as civilian audience, the paper revealed.

DRAMA BRINGS TO LIFE PROBLEMS FACING INDIA

Little Theater Group Presents Contemporary Events in Asia at Tsukiji

"India," a four-act play depicting the anti-British non-violence movement that flared up in 1930 in India is currently being given by the Geijutsu Shogekijo troupe at the Shin Kokumin Gekijo, Tsukiji.

The performances which started October 31 will run till November 11.

The exposition in the first act is remarkable, as the lives of the Indian masses as well as the British colonial officials dominating the natives are depicted in a brief but impressive performance.

The first scene of the second act introduces the governor of Bombay Province who tries to conciliate the rioters with every cunning means, while the second scene describes how the movement for boycotting British merchandise and for abolishing the salt-tax was systematized by the members of the volunteer corps.

Then follow the last two acts in which are presented the various aspects of the anti-British movement such as the manufacture of salt, which was being prohibited by the British authorities, and large-scale sabotage by railway employees.

The play ends with the impressive third scene of the fourth act depicting Mahatma Gandhi imprisoned.

At this juncture when world attention is being focussed upon the current large-scale uprisings in India which have been continuing for the last three months without showing any sign of subsidence, this play "India" will be appreciated with much interest by local theatergoers who, together with the entire nation of Japan, deeply sympathize with the 350,000,000 down-trodden people of India.

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3. Light Opera
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From the Famous Work of Alexander Dumas
Produced by Miki Ichiro
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Twice at 12:30, 17:30
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Nagasaki
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RULES NOW READY FOR UNDERWRITING

Three Banks to Be Added to Syndicate to Take Specified Debentures

With a view to enlarging the underwriting syndicate so as to facilitate the productive expansion of industrial concerns, the National Monetary Control Association has arrived at an understanding with the Industrial Bank of Japan and other financing agencies as to the basic rules for underwriting various firms' debentures to be issued during the third quarter (October to December) of the 1942 fiscal year, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

It is to be recalled that this syndicate has hitherto been formed by 11 banks and five trust companies, namely, the Industrial Bank of Japan, Daiichi Bank, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Yasuda Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Sanwa Bank, Daihyaku Bank, Nomura Bank, Tokai Bank and Kobe Bank, Mitsui Trust Company, Mitsubishi Trust Company, Sumitomo Trust Company, Yasuda Trust Company and Sanwa Trust Company. Now the National Monetary Control Association is prepared to approve the enlistment of the Nippon Chuya Bank, Jugo Bank and Showa Bank in the syndicate.

Rules Given

The detailed rules drafted by the National Monetary Control Association for the enlargement of the syndicate is outlined below:

(1) The underwriting syndicate shall enroll three banks as new members in addition to the 11 banks and five trust companies now forming the syndicate.

(2) In view, however, of their present financing capacities the three banks shall be urged to take part of those debentures (amounting to approximately ¥40,000,000 to be floated in the course of this year) which are connected with enterprises in Manchoukuo, China and special debentures issued in Japan Proper and guaranteed by the Government.

(3) Chartered banks other than the Industrial Bank of Japan shall be urged to take part of the debentures needed for the performance of their mission.

(4) In view of the fact that the Daiichi Trust Company, Nomura Trust Company and Kawasaki Trust Company have been enlisted in the Industrial Equipment Corporation's Underwriting Syndicate, their enlistment in the new syndicate shall be deferred, it being understood, however, that the Daiichi and Nomura Trust Companies shall be exceptionally allowed to participate in the debentures issued by other interests.

(5) Whereas preference shall be given to the old underwriting syndicate in connection with the debentures issued by various interests operating in Japan Proper, the unwriting business shall be gradually extended to the entire organization of the underwriting syndicate now comprising 11 banks and five trust companies.

Business to Spread

As a matter of fact, adds the paper, the Nippon Chuya Bank, Jugo Bank and Showa Bank have recently begun with the underwriting of the debentures of the Manchou Electric Industrial, and it is expected that the debentures issued by the Japan Iron Works will be jointly underwritten by the entire syndicate.

ARMY PASSES MEASURE TO ISOLATE CHUNGKING

The Japanese Military Authorities in Central China have enforced a decisive measure to isolate the Chungking regime from the banking facilities they have been obtaining from the organizations in the Wuhan district. The measure has been embodied in the decree issued on November 1 entitled "An Order for the Control of All Pro-Chungking Regime Activities by the Financing Organs," the gist of which runs as follows,' says the Tokyo Nichi Nichi:

1. The financing organs here are not authorized to extend any financial aid to any party acting for the benefit of any people residing outside the peace zone.

2. The deposits made by any people residing outside the peace zone shall be handled by the Japanese Military Authorities for the time being. Any measure taken to transfer such deposits to a third party or to establish any right of pledge thereon shall have no validity without the previous permission of the authorities concerned.

3. All banking organs in the Wuhan district will not be authorized to make any remittance to those residing outside the peace zone, draw bills of exchange, make any payment, make mutual settlement of account between banks for the benefit of any inhabitant outside the peace zone unless a previous permission is obtained from the authorities.

4. Any banking organ which has acted against the present decree shall forfeit its right to carry on its business, or be subjected to due punishment in accordance with the Military Laws.

5. The present decree shall take effect on and after November 1, 1942.

Notes: By the banking organizations, we mean all banks, postoffices, money-changers, pawn-brokers and others in the Wuhan district.

WORLD RESOURCES SURVEYED

Hawaii Dependent on Sugar, Canning for Livelihood—Mining Principal Industry in New Caledonia—U.S. Short in Many Essential Materials

Pacific Islands

The staple products of the Hawaiian Islands are sugar and pineapples, most of which is exported to the United States. It has no mineral resources and consequently sugar manufacturing and canning industry are the only industries there.

The Fiji Islands principally produce sugar-cane and copra and sugar manufacturing forms the industrial backbone of the islands accounting for 68 per cent of the total exports.

New Caledonia is subject to agricultural disadvantages owing to its physical features, which make farming of secondary importance in comparison with mining industry. Foodstuffs are mostly imported from Australia. Most of the other islands are known for their production of phosphorite, particularly guano.

As is seen in the fact that the purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States was motivated by consideration of fishery interests, fishing represents the only industry feasible there. It has some forest-products, but they are negligible in both quantity and value.

Newfoundland produces fluorspar in large quantities, which is exported overseas.

Fishery is carried on rather vigorously off St. Pierre Island and Miquelon Island, while Greenland is the only producing center in cryolite, amounting annually to 18,000 tons.

United States

The United States is undoubtedly a "have" nation as far as statistics go, but when we make a careful study of the big figures claimed to represent the resources at its command we see many items whose output is far below the amount of consumption or whose production is steadily on the decline, especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which is bringing about radical changes in the economic life of the various belligerent nations.

Canada

Canada ranks first in the world in the export of wheat, but due to the current war resulting in a complete loss of its European market, the country is up against a blank wall as to the disposal of the surplus crops.

The Canadian output of aluminum occupies third place in the world following Germany and the United States, but bauxite is not produced in the country but is imported from abroad. The quantity imported in 1939 totalled 460,000 tons, of which British Guiana received 405,000 tons and the United States 55,000 tons. The prosperity of the aluminum industry in that country is due to an abundant supply of electric power which is available at low price.

Mexico

Almost all the crops of rice in Mexico are represented by upland rice.

The country produces a large variety of vegetables and fruits in abundance. It is also rich in mineral resources, such as antimony, mercury, silver, molybdenum and cadmium ores.

Caribbean States

The most conspicuous products in these regions are the cane-sugar of Cuba and the bananas of Central America. As is well known, there extends a world-wide banana belt and Central America belongs to this zone. Jamaica Island in the Caribbean Sea occupies first position in its coffee exports, while in Curacao Island oil refining on crude oil imported from Venezuela constitutes its main industry.

Colombia

The coffee produced in Colombia is of the best quality in the world and is traded in at the highest price. As the crops are obtainable and sold all the year round there is little fear of boom or depression on the market at any time. The country ranks second in Latin America in the output of tobacco, most of which is consumed at home.

It is said that petroleum deposits extend over the submontane zone to the west of the Mountain System of Andes, but at present mining is carried on only on the Venezuelan frontier.

Venezuela

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture, but due to the dilapidation of the western part of the country, which has been the principal producing center in cereals, on account of the newly-risen petroleum industry, there are scarcely any agricultural products which the country can boast of, with the exception of coffee, cocoa and leaf tobacco. Cocoa produced in the eastern districts and the coast region is of particularly superior quality and constitutes one of the staple exports to the United States.

Crude oil is another of its main products and the oilfields in the neighborhood of Lake Maracaibo are said to have the biggest deposit in South America. The product is shipped to Curacaŏ Island to be refined there.

Guiana

In point of area and population British Guiana comes first with Dutch Guiana (Surinam) and French Guiana in second and third places respectively. This order is also applicable to the amount of resources and production in these territories.

French Guiana produces gold, while British Guiana and Surinam bauxite in fair quantities, which is exported principally to Canada, Britain and the United States.

Bolivia

The coffee produced in Bolivia is of excellent quality, while various districts are suitable for cacao cultivation. The agricultural industry in the Jungas district is said to be benefiting greatly from popenium, a medicinal herb, which the district produces.

Alpaca-breeding is in a thriving condition. The forest-products of the country consist of cinchona bark and timber, but the development of the latter resource seems to present much difficulty due to lack of satisfactory means of transportation.

The country is rich in mineral resources. From 93 to 99 per cent of the total exports is covered by mineral produce every year. The tin ores turned out in the country, however, require a special process of refining and are far below not only in quantity but in quality those obtainable in Malaya and the East Indies.

People Must Obtain Knowledge of Japanese

(Continued From Page 6)

at, among other things, educating the people of each unit, so that they will be qualified in promoting a Greater East Asia culture, it is desirable that such a basic language should have a wider scope. For that reason, a modified Japanese language, simple and yet expressive, proper to Greater East Asia shall have to be developed.

The foreign people are prone to regard the Japanese language as difficult to master. Such an observation is not based on sufficient tests. It is true that the honorific terms and Chinese ideographs current in the Japanese language are difficult to master; but their presence merely exposes an external complexity. Shorn of these peculiarities, the Japanese language from the intrinsic viewpoint is easier than any Western language. The simplicity of the Japanese language has been carefully analyzed by Dr. Kanaye Sakuma, who points out that the Japanese sound system is simple and concise, that there are very few kinds of syllables, and that it is generally very easy to learn the pronunciation of Japanese words. He adds that the system of demonstrative pronouns, which play a great part in a dialogue, is comparatively regular and rational, while the inflections of verbs and adjectives are extremely terse. There are no irrational and redundant morphological rules, such as gender, case and number. Also there is no corresponding inflection of the verb and adjective in accordance with the person and number of the subject. Furthermore, the Japanese language has full provision for tense and mood which are necessary to give proper shading to expressions; whereas number can, as occasion demands, be designated in a brief and rational manner.

Like Esperanto

Because of these characteristics, the Japanese language has many common points with Esperanto and Novial. In Japanese there are particles which correspond to prepositions in Western languages. Prepositions often govern the accusative, genetive and dative cases in many Western languages, while there is no such thing in Japanese. In Japanese one can designate any number, in case of need, without inflecting the noun and verb as is done in Western languages. All these simple features of the Japanese language are evidence enough that as a spoken language it is easy to learn.

Since the intelligent people of all the southern nations, apart from those of French Indo-China where French and not English is spoken, have shown their capability of mastering the English and Dutch languages which are complex in character in comparison with the Japanese language, it is more than obvious that for them to learn Japanese would not be a difficult problem in any way. Moreover, as generically the Japanese language bears a close resemblance to many words of the southern languages, there already exists a linguistic affinity among the languages of Greater East Asia. This important historical fact will naturally propel the southern peoples to learn Japanese voluntarily within a reasonably short time.

The choice of popularizing our language in Greater East Asia should be left at the discretion and judgment of the people of each of its unit. However, steps should be taken to indicate to them the need of learning Japanese for the purpose of realizing co-existence and coprosperity. Now that Japan has shouldered the responsibility of creating a new order in this part of the world as its idee fixe, it needs no argument to say that it is duty bound to enforce such regulations as would facilitate the diffusion of our language as the common medium. But in doing so, Japan is sincerely anxious that the indigenous languages, such as Tagalog, Burmese, Malay, etc. should make further strides to enrich the respective national cultures. It will, therefore, be noticed that its desire to propagate its language in Greater East Asia is based on regional conceptions of goodwill, cooperation and mutual reliance and not on any ulterior or domineering motive.

BIG GAINS REFLECT BUYING SENTIMENT

Stock Exchange Continues Generally Bullish—Short-Term Section Is Irregular

Reflecting the deep-rooted buying sentiment on the part of the investing public, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to stage a bullish scene of activity yesterday. Ikegai Iron Works and Furukawa Electric Industrial registered tremendous gains.

In the long-term section, for example, Ikegai Iron Works jumped up ¥7.10 and Furukawa Electric Industrial ¥7.00 at one bound. Next in the order of gains came Asahi Glass which bounced up ¥4.50, Japan Gunpowder ¥4.10, Japan Piston ¥3.10, Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer ¥2.50, Showa Electric Industrial, Niigata Iron Works and Shinagawa Fire-proof Brick ¥1.80 each, Japan Oil ¥1.70 and Japan Oil and Fat ¥1.50.

The short-term section was remarkably irregular, for whereas Japan Oil scored a sharp gain of ¥3.50, steamship and fiber wares sustained noticeable losses.

The spot market was steady as a whole, and in addition to the fractional gains by miscellaneous wares, Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer, new, stepped up ¥1.10, Japan Optical Industrial, Special Steel and its new ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	149.5	147.0	147.4
Teikoku Rayon (50)	79.4	78.3	77.8
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	79.8	78.6	79.4
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	81.0	82.5	82.7
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.6	99.9	100.9
Showa Elec Ind (50)	79.3	79.8	81.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.4	102.6	104.5
Manchou Tobacco (35)	95.8	96.9	97.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	110.6	110.5	110.6
O. S. K. (50)	102.0	102.6	102.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	75.3	76.0	77.5
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.5	69.0	69.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	105.0	106.1	106.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	112.6	115.6	115.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	150.0	153.1	150.9
Japan Oils and Fats(50)	72.0	71.5	71.9
Japan Beer (50)	116.0	115.0	....
Tropical Ind (42½)	47.7	43.1	48.8
Sumatra Dev (37½)	52.7	52.2	53.8
Asahi Glass (50)	132.9	129.9	133.6

Short-Term Section

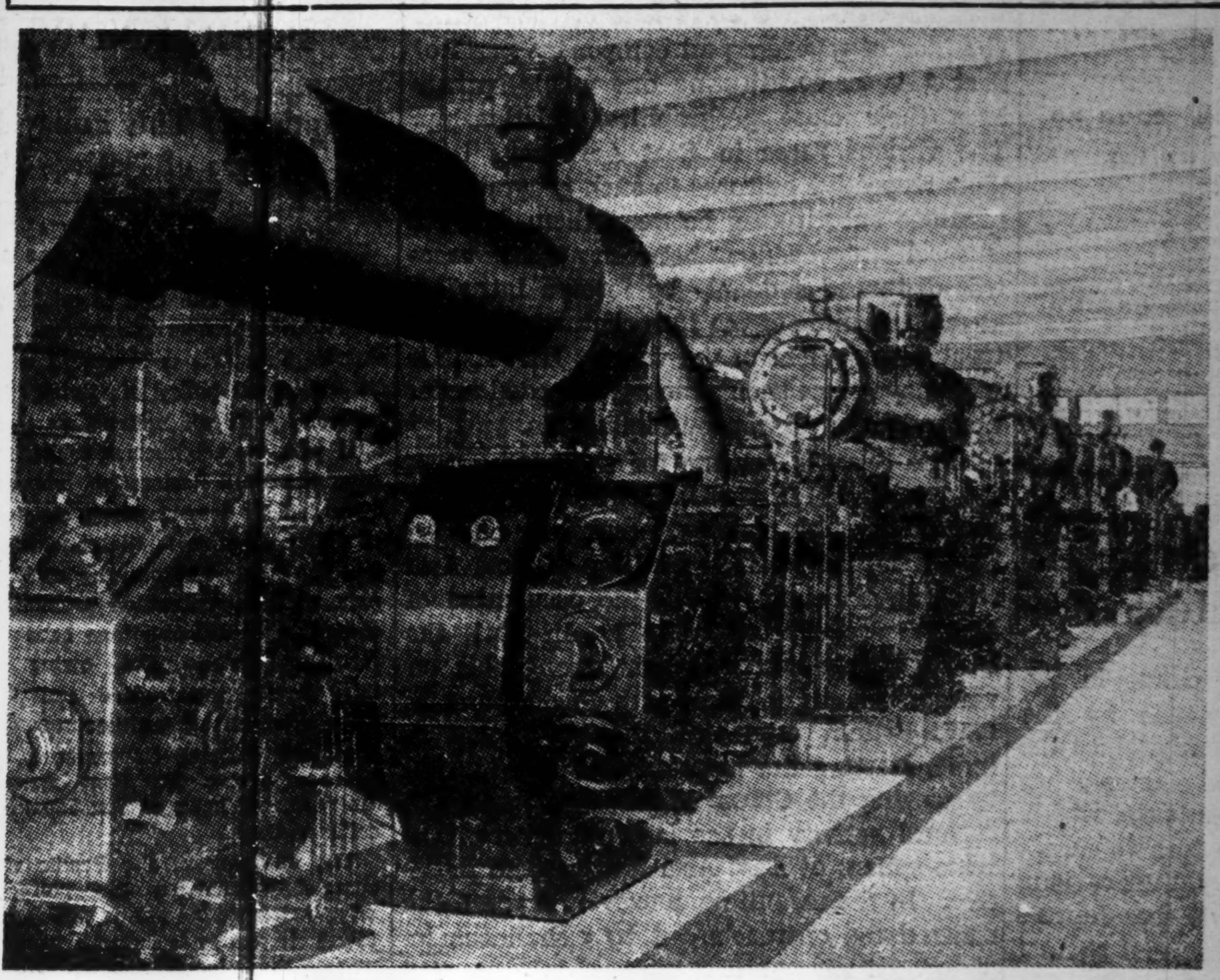
	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	120.1	20.6	19.4	119.7
N. Y. K., old	110.6	1.0	107.1	107.1
Do. new	94.6	4.8	1.9	91.9
Kanebo Spinning	148.9	8.9	7.5	....
Do. new	94.7	4.7	2.9	93.2
Teikoku Rayon. n	81.0	1.3	7.9	78.2
Osaka Stock. new	64.9	5.2	4.0	....
Japan Steel Tube	77.3	7.5	6.5	76.6
Japan Oil	80.9	2.9	0.4	72.0
S. M. R.	75.4	5.5	4.9	75.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	95.2	6.0	4.8	94.8
Hokkaido Coal	78.3	9.5	7.7	79.1
Toyo Rayon. new	63.5	3.5	3.0	53.3
Hitachi Iron Works	97.4	7.4	5.5	95.8
Kokura Iron Works	58.2	8.4	7.9	57.9
Japan Beer. new	58.9	8.9	7.6	57.9
Nichiro Fishery	81.8	1.8	1.2	81.2
Japan Fishery. new	49.0	9.0	8.6	48.6
Japan Sugar. new	75.0	5.0	4.3	74.4
Ensuiko Sugar	66.0	6.1	5.6	....
Japan Mining	57.9	7.9	7.3	57.3
Manchou Ind	62.0	2.1	1.2	62.0

Bill Clearings

November 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	439,426	236,398
Balance	39,926	27,006

Increases Air Pressure



The installation above shown is called a reciprocating air compressor. Compression is performed for reduction in volume of air and gases for use or storage purposes, that of loose substances for convenience in transport, air into liquid for specific effects and so forth. An air compressor draws in air, compresses it and discharges it at a higher pressure into a receiver. A reciprocating machine is best for high pressures.

CHARTERED BANKS HAVING BUSY TIME

Financing Institutions Actively Helping Gov't in Economic Construction of Sphere

In keeping with the economic construction of Greater East Asia, Japan's chartered banks are having their busiest time carrying out the heavy duties imposed on them. The Asahi gives a graphic report of the recent activities of these banks in their respective fields of activities as follows:

The Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan, now entirely recovered from the losses they suffered during two world-wide monetary panic following the first Great War, are considering increases of their capital to ¥80,000,000 (or ¥100,000,000) and ¥60,000,000 respectively in the near future. The opinion is gaining influence in some quarters that the right of the fiduciary issue in the hands of these banks must be transferred to the Bank of Japan in order to facilitate Japan's economic activities in Greater East Asia. No reformation in this connection, however, will be carried out for the present on account of various technical difficulties.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan, on account of the special nature of its business, has had rather little activity since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, except the issue of wartime debentures. Thanks to the recent revision in the Law of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the institution has been placed in a position to take part in financing the wartime industries of the country, and its future has become much brighter.

Besides these chartered banks, there are a number of wartime financing institutions which are intended for the stabilization of the wartime life of the Japanese people. The Wartime Financing Bank, the Southern Regions Development Bank, the People's Bank, the Pension Bank, and the Rehabilitation Bank are the biggest such.

These banks have been brought into being in order to extend financial assistance to various parties which are unable to obtain the required help from other channels. The amount of loans extended by these banks to various parties engaged in different wartime industries or to the people at large who are in want of monetary aid, has so far amounted to an enormous sum. Japan's success in the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in a measure depends on the activities of these banking organizations.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	119.70	— 1.00
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	91.90	— 2.60
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	93.20	— 1.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

BOND ISSUE FIGURES FOR OCTOBER GIVEN

31 Kinds Aggregating ¥1,457,000,000 Floated by Government During Month

The October issues of Government bonds and debentures totaled 31 involving ¥1,457,000,000 representing a drop of 19 issues and ¥404,000,000 as compared with September, the Industrial Bank of Japan reported Wednesday.

According to the bank report, the combined issues of bonds and debentures in the first ten months this year, January to October, aggregated 717 amounting to ¥16,435,000,000, which was an increase of 31 issues and ¥5,867,000,000 as compared with the corresponding figures in 1941.

Details follow:

Bond and Debenture Issues
Jan.-Oct., 1942
(In Millions of Yen)

Items	Value	Increase over Jan.-Oct., 1941
Govt. Bonds	11,489	4,751
Local Bonds	257	60
Savings and Patriotic Bonds	564	257
Bank Debentures	1,702	636
Corporation Debentures	1,452	263
Manchurian Bonds and Debentures	654	* 141
Chinese Bonds and Debentures	314	39
Total	16,435	5,867

Bond and Debenture Issues
During October
(In Millions of Yen)

Items	Value	Increase over Oct., 1941
Govt. Bonds	1,200	283
Local Bonds	3	—
Savings and Patriotic Bonds	—	—
Bank Debentures	133	37
Corporation Debentures	52	* 17
Manchurian Bonds and Debentures	18	* 63
Chinese Bonds and Debentures	50	5
October Total	1,457	245

Note: * denotes decrease.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,0000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
J. Okada
S. Asada
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indochina
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon,
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein Rangoon.
Malaya
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang Palembang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta) Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang Semarang, Serang, Solo (Sorakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan Sibu.
Philippine
Manila.
Europe & South America
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RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
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The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Fund 63,410,000
President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
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Fukuoka
Hikari
Hiroshima
Kobe
Kokura
Kumamoto
Kure
Kurume
Kyoto
Moji
Nagoya
Niihama
Okayama
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Wakayama
Yanai
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SHANGHAI and DAIREN
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1942

The 'Southern Development' Training Institute

Since the reduction of key points in the Aleutians and the Gilbert islands by the Imperial Forces and, more recently, since the first battle off the Solomons, the enemy has been attempting futile counter-attacks, which, however, have invariably been torn to shreds by the invincible Imperial Navy, thus serving only to prove to the whole world that Japan's iron defenses in the Pacific are proof against whatever moves the enemy may resort to.

The successive defeats plus the rising public antagonism against the Government and the High Command leave the enemy no alternatives but to resort to perfunctory and paltry counter-offensives as the only means to appease the disgruntled nation.

That the War of Greater East Asia is a sacred campaign, launched by Japan against the long-standing ruthless American-British oppression requires no reiteration. Staking her national existence on it, Japan means to fight the war through in order to usher in enduring peace in East Asia and to enable the various races in that region each to have its proper place under the sun.

The American-British advance in East Asia has been a history of uninterrupted aggression and exploitation. In sharp contrast to this, Japan is determined to set up a mutual prosperity orbit in which she can enjoy prosperity in common with all the other peoples in the south and share both joys and sorrows with them.

That such selfless and altruistic motives should receive the unanimous and wholehearted support of the various races in the south is more than natural. Despite the enemy's tenacious and pernicious propaganda, the Imperial Forces receive spontaneous and unstinted cooperation wherever they go. Powerful construction is already in full swing in the south, so much so, indeed, that in some regions, conditions even better than those prevailing in the pre-war days have been attained.

Born of Japan's lofty ideal of bringing about common well-being for the various races of the south is the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs which, formally established on November 1 and manned by an able and model personnel, is setting its first gigantic step forward with a bright future before it.

Further proof of Japan's eagerness to keep up happy relations with the various races in the south and to render the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere a proposition satisfactory to all concerned is to be found in the recent establishment of the "Southern Development" Training Institute. The primary objective of the Institute is to build up the character of the men to be sent to the south, to equip them with a correct knowledge of the affairs in the south and, finally, to make them really fit for the mission with which they are charged, the mission of strengthening the bonds of amity and unity between Japan and the various countries in the south and of creating a co-prosperous orbit in the south.

The establishment of this new Institute will emphasize once again, and in a striking manner, that what Japan seeks is fundamentally different from the American-British policy of oppression, aggression and exploitation.

The Convention of Greater East Asia Writers

It is a matter of great significance that the Convention of Greater East Asia Writers was held in Tokyo on Meiji-setsu, the day of commemorating the illustrious reign of the Emperor Meiji, in which the foundations for the rise and progress of modern Japan as the leader of East Asia were laid.

The Convention of Greater East Asia Writers must of necessity constitute the harbinger of the interchange of the cultures of the various races within the extensive sphere of East Asia, and it need hardly be said that the geographical factor plays an important part in this interchange of racial cultures. The wide territory extending from Manchoukuo and China across the Himalayas to India is closely linked to the Island Empire of Japan through the sea lane of the Pacific. The idea of regarding all component parts of East Asia as constituting one whole springs from their close geographical relationship. The various races in East Asia have built their respective cultures in such geographical relations substituting between them, but the cultural interchange between these races was disturbed suddenly by foreign intruders at the beginning of the 16th century. The cultural development of the various East Asiatic races have since been seriously impeded under the weight of extraneous influences.

The Spanish scheme for the conquest of the world, which was launched in the early part of the 16th century, necessarily affected East Asia, the Spanish invasion of East Asia reaching its climax when the occupation of Manila was effected in 1571. In 1641, the Dutch people secured their strongholds on various islands in the South Pacific, and in 1757, Britain attempted the occupation of India, starting the invasion of China in 1842 by waging the Opium War. Since then, the cultural activity in the larger portion of the wide sphere of East Asia has lost the initiative. In the meantime, however, Japan alone resisted the encroachment by extraneous influence on her power of cultural self-assertion and has succeeded in maintaining her peculiar cultural position. In this way, Japan has been able to protect the culture fostered and cultivated for several thousand years in the East Asiatic sphere, both as the most influential holder of the right of self-assertion and as the repeller of powerful extraneous influences. The War of Greater East Asia which is now being fought is the conflict to emancipate, once for all, the cultures in East Asia from the yoke of extraneous influences under which it has been groaning for the past several hundred years.

We do not deny that the contact between East Asia and the Continents of the West has contributed greatly toward the development of world culture, and accordingly we have no reason to check the interflow of Eastern and Western cultures. We are, nevertheless, firmly resolved to reject most stoutly the Anglo-American cultural policy which is being exploited by them as the means of attaining their imperialistic ends. The invasion of East Asia by Anglo-American influences led to the destruction of the East Asia cultural sphere as one compact whole and the paralysis of the interflow of the East Asiatic cultures as it brought about a split among India, China, the Philippines, Malaya and the South Pacific islands. The Anglo-American influences sought to accomplish their imperialistic designs by forcing outlandish cultures on the Eastern races in utter disregard of natural conditions. If there is any skewness or any lowering of standards in the characteristic traits of the cultures of East Asiatic races, it is attributable to the pressure exerted by Anglo-American imperialism.

Thanks to the favorable progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the position hitherto held by Anglo-American influences in East Asia has been undermined. It is in the out-of-the-way corners of China and in India only that weak resistance is still being kept up. Even in India, it is observable that the vigorous self-assertive movement is now gaining ground vigorously. Through the decline of the Anglo-American influences, the sphere of East Asiatic culture, which has been split up during the past several hundred years ago, has been freed from all sorts of obstacles. In consequence, the interflow of cultures among the various East Asiatic races is about to set in with vigor. The cultural movement in Greater East Asia under Japan's leadership is going to blossom out splendidly on the basis of the freedom and common prosperity of East Asia. In this sense, the present age may well be called the age of renaissance in East Asia.

It must be said that the mission of the Convention of Greater East Asia Writers, which is to develop into a great undertaking for promoting human progress, is really very weighty. While tendering hearty congratulations to the Convention on its inception under happy augury, we look forward with high expectation to its future activity.

A Year Ago Today

November 5, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

It was announced today by the Board of Information that Ambassador Saburo Kurusu will be dispatched to the United States for the purpose of assisting Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura.

* * *

Eighteen Christian organizations throughout Japan, originally founded and managed by foreign bodies but now under the exclusive control of Japanese, were exempted from the Foreigners' Transaction Control Regulations by the Finance Ministry in its announcement today. Included among the exempted organizations are the Japan Episcopalian Society, Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church, and Japan Free Methodist Association.

PEOPLE OF ASIA MUST OBTAIN BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE

Adoption of This Policy Does Not Mean That Languages of Natives Should Be Suppressed

By TAKESHITA YAGI

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Japan's determination to establish a mutual prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia is in accord with its traditional policy of living in harmony with all nations, particularly with the neighboring countries. After the Meiji Restoration, when it discarded its long-standing cloistered policy, it came to the conclusion that the safety and security of East Asia were dependent on promoting endurable cordial relations between Japan and China. But, owing to third Power interference and the non-compromising attitude of the successive Chinese Governments, it failed to evolve an East Asiatic unity on the basis of Sino-Japanese collaboration.

The outbreak of the Pacific war completely changed the political complexion of East Asia in that Japan found it vitally necessary to eliminate the influences of the United States, the Netherlands and Great Britain from Greater East Asia in order to resuscitate a new regional contiguity aimed at securing the political and economic liberation of this part of the world from the grip of capitalist-imperialism of the "Democracies." Now that Japanese war successes in the south have caused Britain, America and the orphaned colonial administration of the East Indies to retreat to other places, it has become essential to acquaint the southern peoples with the true and friendly intentions of our country.

Since Japan's main objective is, as has been often stated, to realize mutual cooperation for the purpose of attaining co-prosperity, it is obvious that it should exert its best efforts to make all the peoples inhabiting Greater East Asia digest the meaning and import of co-prosperity, so that interdependence and reciprocity could be stabilized on a permanent footing. Since such an epochal task cannot be accomplished without developing a mutual understanding affecting all matters of common interest, it is apparent that an effective medium to that end shall have to be organized at the outset. It seems that the formation of a language common to all nations of Greater East Asia would be the right medium. Unfortunately, however, there are too many languages current in this sphere and the people of each of its units have different customs, traditions and manners. Moreover, in each unit there are so many dialects that one racial group cannot make itself intelligible to another group belonging to a separate district. For instance, in the Philippines eighty-seven dialects are spoken by forty-three racial groups. In Indonesia no less than eighty-three dialects exist in Java alone. In Indo-China, Malaya and Burma, too, dialects are current.

Difficult Problem

In the immediate past, when the United States, the Netherlands and Great Britain were controlling these countries, they found it extremely difficult to solve the language question. They did not take any concrete measure to unify or simplify the dialects, but compelled the inhabitants to speak their Western languages which were quite alien to the soil. Of course, agitations were made to popularize Tagalog in the Philippines, while Malay was recognized as the common language in Malaya and Java. Similarly, Burmese in Burma was allowed to remain as before, though English was made the official language in this country and Malaya. This means that from the administrative viewpoint English and Dutch were recognized as official languages in these countries, except French Indo-China, where French is still the official language. Strictly speaking, however, English became the common language in East Asia. At the present moment, when new conditions are developing there divorced from Anglo-Saxon domination, the need of having a common lingua franca replacing English is being increasingly felt.

The question is which language should be adopted as the common medium. It is clear that neither English, Dutch, nor French, which are still being spoken in the southern countries, could serve the purpose of putting into motion the movement for developing a Co-Prosperity Sphere. The political, economic and cultural aspects derived from these languages are fundamentally different from that of the indigenous conceptions. On the other hand, there is not a single language powerful enough in the southern countries to lead the evolution of a co-prosperous life. Since Japan has undertaken the task of creating a new East Asiatic order, it is natural that it should claim the privilege of accomplishing it for the best interest of the component units of that sphere. In this sense, it would not be inappropriate to consider our language as the fittest to become the medium of Greater East Asia.

It is undeniable that on account of Japan's persistent efforts the project of establishing a mutual prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia has become a fait accompli. It is also a fact that Japan has prepared most scrupulously and seriously an elaborate plan in that regard. Consequently, it behooves that this country should guide the southern nations to work out this plan for their benefit of the entire region. It does not mean that the indigenous languages should be suppressed in preference to our language. It only means that the peoples of Greater East Asia should be given the oportunity to realize the utility of learning Japanese in order to come into more intimate relations with our people. In other words, they must voluntarily seek for co-existence and co-prosperity and be prepared to cooperate with Japan for that purpose. This again proves that our language is destined to play a commendable role in stablizing mutual harmony in the southern countries.

Due to the presence of the Japanese armed forces in the various countries of the south already a natural sentiment has grown up to learn the Japanese language. Having understood Japan's friendly feeling toward them through their contacts with the Japanese forces, the southern peoples themselves are showing eagerness to learn Japanese. This eagerness testifies to the fact that they have already foreseen the advantage they would derive from having a knowledge of the Japanese language. As a result Japanese language schools are being opened in various towns and cities, but difficulty is being felt to compile suitable textbooks and obtain the services of able teachers. Although the Japanese authorities on the spot are assisting the indigenous people in their endeavors, still the propagation of the Japanese language in the south has not yet taken a constructive shape.

Not Easy Task

The question of solving the language problem is by no means an easy task. As culture advances, the vocabulary increases, and the way of expressing one's thoughts becomes more and more complicated. Every time a language comes in touch with another, it undergoes certain changes in its diction and phraseology, and it becomes difficult to teach it to young pupils. In a country, where a high-grade culture exists or where its culture is continuously developing, the problem of adjusting its language requires a thoroughgoing study and investigation. In Japan the Ministry of Education established a Language Investigation Committee as early as 1902, which conducted its researches until the formation of the Kokugo Shingi Kai (Language Research Committee) in 1934. Then in 1940 a language section was created in the Monbusho (Ministry of Education) which, in conjunction with the aforesaid committee, is making strenuous efforts to solve the diverse questions connected with our language problem.

In March, 1935, the Language Research Committee was requested to attend to such questions as the regulation of our language, investigation into Chinese ideographs, revision of the kana spelling and improvement in style. Although it has made several suggestions pertaining to these questions, it is still continuing its researches. It appears that, for the purpose of regulating the Japanese language, concrete procedures shall have to be instituted to enable the modification of the kana spelling and proper selection and adjustment of Chinese characters and phrases.

Nearly fifteen hundred years have elapsed since Chinese ideographs were first introduced to Japan. They have made a great contribution toward the advancement of Japanese culture. But because they are so many in number and many of them are quite unnecessary, most students find it unquestionably hard to memorize them. For this reason, the authorities in the past attempted to select for ordinary and general purposes only those Chinese ideographs which are in common use, and to that end the Extraordinary Language Investigation Committee released a tentative plan in 1923. The present Language Research Committee is tackling this question. In June this year it completed the selection of 1,134 Chinese characters in common use and 1,320 more which are not used on ordinary occasions. Its selection was made public by the Government, and thus a definite step has been taken to adjust the use of Chinese ideographs.

In regard to the kana spelling, two things require solution; that is, the adjustment of the kana spelling for Chinese ideographs and the kana spelling for Japanese characters. With regard to the former, it was decided to adopt the phonetic kana spelling at the general meeting of the Language Research Committee held in July last. It is expected that its decision should be formally announced by the Government within a short time. As regards the latter, it is doubtful whether it can be solved soon especially when the Japanese kana characters are inseparably associated with national traditions and modes of speaking.

Then comes the question of adjusting the vocabulary which is dependent on the selection of standard words, unification of terms of respect, alteration and modification of dialects and rearrangement of the use of foreign words. It is the general idea in the country that the standard Japanese words are those which are spoken by the middle class people of Tokyo, despite the fact that such an idea has not been accepted officially. The text-books for primary schools are written with these words. On the other hand, neither dictionaries nor grammars of standard words have yet been published. Consequently, the compilation of standard words remains yet to be undertaken.

Need for Dictionary

All these questions connected with the Japanese language problem tend to show that the diffusion of this country's language into the southern countries cannot succeed unless special methods are adopted to suit the local conditions. In this wise, it would be highly useful to make a choice of standard words and compile a dictionary and grammar of the same. It is equally necessary to investigate into various southern dialects and prepare dictionaries of them, so that the Japanese equivalents of vernacular words could be given. Also the use of the Japanese honorific terms should be restricted as far as possible to make conversations simple and matter of fact. In other words, a spoken Japanese language which can be easily written should be encouraged for mass understanding.

For the purpose of making Japanese easy to learn some scholars are attempting to establish basic Japanese. They are trying to select basic words in such a manner as would facilitate the carrying on of daily conversations. They are also making researches to write a basic grammar and compile a series of model basic sentences. A basic Japanese language will no doubt be useful for enabling the people of each unit of Greater East Asia to converse with the Japanese people. But since the leitmotif of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere aims

(Continued on Page 5)

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN HAS TIMELY ARTICLES

Latest Volume Contains Wealth Of Materials

"Contemporary Japan", a publication in English, has come out with an unusually interesting and educational edition for its October issue. Touching more upon the cultural than upon the political or the economical subjects, the publication of the past month gives a highly enlightening insight not only into the fields of culture and education in Japan but into the study of cultural rapport between Japan and her Eastern neighbors.

For those who are interested in Japan's rich, and colorful field of art, the "Classical Bunraku Doll Play" by Shutaro Miyake, which appears in this issue, will prove delightful reading. It gives a brief but relatively complete summary of "bunraku's" history with a short explanation of its plays and its accompanying "Joruri." As an appetizer to that which "bunraku" has to offer, the article, with its several full-page illustrations, holds a wealth of material well-worth reading and knowing.

Those who are not so much interested in art as in the cultural aspect of Japanese civilization will find Soshu Watanabe's article, "Technological Culture of the South," of greater interest. Tracing its development through the centuries of contact between Japan and the countries of Southern Asia, the article gives a lucid and enlightening picture of the influence which each country exerts upon the other in shaping each other's cultures. Although fundamentally a technical subject, the article is written for the ordinary layman for his comprehension and his benefit. Here, too, there are full-page illustrations adding color to the written material. If nothing more than for general education, the reader is urged to spend a short, profitable half-hour in perusing this article.

Article of Special Note

An article of special note is that by Tatsuo Hoshino, "The Role of Newsreels in War." It gives an account of the growing importance which newsreels play in the lives of the people. Because newsreels show the actual process of history in the making, it becomes one of the major factors in educating and formulating the trend of the nation's thoughts. With vivid illustrations and examples, the author elucidates upon this point. His article is short, concise, packed with interesting data, and certainly, during these critical times, well worth the few minutes it takes to read it.

Among the other timely articles are Yasushi Sekiguchi's "Official Formula and School Reform" which explains the Government's extensive educational policy and, more important, its latest measures for shortening the school year; Takeshi Yagi's "Our Language and Greater East Asia" which urgently points out the importance the Japanese language of necessity must play in Greater East Asia; Kamekichi Takahashi's "Why Co-Prosperity?" which clarifies Japan's objective in Asia. These articles, for its very timeliness, should be upon the readers "must-read" list.

"Contemporary Japan," for its political article this month, takes Tomin Suzuki's "John Dough's Design on Africa," a sharp, hard-hitting criticism on America's policies in Africa. This, plus its personality sketch on the new Foreign Minister Tani by Masayoshi Arai, helps make "Contemporary Japan's" October issue one of its most interesting and most educational monthly. The readers are seriously urged to place this edition upon their "must-read" list.

ASSAULT ON U.S. MAINLAND BY JAPAN IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE

Military and Economic Power of America and Britain Has Been Effectively Checked

By MAJOR TAKASHI HIRAKUSHI

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(From the Sozo)

The complete defeat of the United States and England must be the ultimate object of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, and this must literally mean an attack on Washington and London.

Such an offensive against London is not just a wild dream, for should the German and Italian armies continue their drive on the Suez Canal from Libya and the Caucasus and succeed in gaining naval control of the Mediterranean, it is then possible for the Japanese Navy and Air Force to operate in the European theater of war, for the Mediterranean is not distant to a navy which has extended its operations over 10,000 miles in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

A foothold on the Pacific coast of the United States is all that is needed for the attack on Washington. The United States is not the only country possessing aircraft with a cruising range of 10,000 miles. A move in this ultimate advance has been made already by the seizure of important bases in the Aleutian Islands. Only time is now necessary before this final attack on the hearts of the Anglo-American powers.

England has already reached the limits of her manpower and resources and is faced with an acute shortage of labor. The loss of the rich areas of Greater East Asia has dealt a grave blow on England, with the sudden cutting off of her supplies of tungsten, tin, rubber and hemp.

Economic Power Checked

The war on her commerce waged by Japan in the Indian Ocean and by Germany and Italy in the Atlantic has greatly decreased British shipping with the result that a definite check is placed on her economic power to carry on war.

And, the British, although they are persistent and tenacious are now showing signs of war-weariness which might result in a popular opposition to further hostilities.

The United States is busily building for war and her army of about 1,800,000 men and air force of 3,500 first-line planes are being developed with a program that is monopolizing the efforts of the entire nation. By the end of next year the United States hopes that the army will have increased to 4,000,000 men and the air force to 20,000 war planes which may then be put on the field for a large-scale offensive but America's promised aid to England and Soviet Russia will retard this development.

Under the two-ocean navy program the United States hopes to have 2,000,000 tons of warships and over 7,000 warplanes by the end of next year, and by the end of 1944 she plans the completion of the program with 2,600,000 tons of warships and 15,000 naval aircraft with at least three divisions of marines.

Must End China Affair

England and the United States are both building for the future when they will be able to wage a mass offensive campaign, so Japan must not delay in destroying these enemies, and one of the first steps to meet this situation is to complete the China Affair.

Six years have elapsed since the outbreak of the China Affair, and not a few people believe that the driving out of Anglo-American influence from East Asia would inevitably bring about the successful conclusion of the Affair. However more complex issues are involved, and these must be studied for a thorough understanding of the problem before Japan.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan began more extended operations in Chekiang Province, and this campaign must not be considered supplementary to the Greater East Asia War, for although Chungking had been given considerable support by England and America it has been maintaining its independence and is able to continue its existence unaided if necessary.

A study of the fighting strength of Chungking may give us an insight, upon the China Affair. Chiang Kai-shek has spread his anti-Japanese propaganda under the cloak of extreme patriotism to mislead the masses in extensive areas so as to build up a powerful force for his resistance against Japan.

Circumstances forced two erstwhile rivals for power, Chiang Kai-shek's party and the Chinese Communists, into an alliance, but the heavy toll upon Soviet Russia by the war with Germany has weakened the influence of the latter group. Joined with this body, Chiang felt more able to deal with individual warlords to bring them under his control, though many realize the need for peace with Japan.

While Japan's primary object is to use military force to bring about Chungking's surrender, the China Affair cannot be said to have been completely settled unless the true spirit motivating Japan's plans for establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere is brought home to the Chinese masses under Chungking's anti-Japanese regime.

Economically Isolated

Economically, Chungking has been practically isolated from her allies following Japan's great victories in the present war, so that it must now seek to supply its own needs. It is frantically endeavoring to develop the hinterlands for cultivation and production as well as to open new routes of supply. But, these sources are yet impracticable and are insufficient to help the losing cause.

Monetary problems are the most pressing at present, with a huge budget of 16,500,000,000 yuan providing for only 6,500,000,000 yuan through current revenues. Government borrowing can bring in only about 2,000,000,000 yuan while compulsory savings can barely bring in 1,000,000,000. The remaining sum can be provided only by increasing the circulation of currency, which will then reach the amazing sum of 24,000,000,000 yuan.

To add to these problems, the Reserve Bank notes of the National Government have developed so that now about 3,000,000,000 yuan is being circulated so as to drive the Chungking money away. This new money is permeating even into those areas still under Chungking's control.

By the middle of last April the value of the Chungking fapi had dropped to one-fortieth of its pre-war level, and by now it is practically worthless.

There has been a simultaneous rise in the cost of goods with the cutting off of all imports to Chungking, and all the desperate moves to control prices by the authorities have been in vain. The price indices of goods in Chungking for April were 40 times those before the war, and unless some very drastic measure is undertaken it appears quite likely that they will be 50 times the pre-war prices by the end of this year. Truly, a demoralizing inflation has struck the heart of Chungking's economy.

Morale Affected

With its financial affairs in such a state, Chungking is desperately carrying out ruthless economic measures to postpone the inevitable day when its bankruptcy will be brought to light. But, these economic and financial difficulties have no little affect upon the people's morale and confidence in the Chungking regime.

The Chinese from olden times have believed in the Laoism teachings that he who loses is the winner and he who gives ground advances. China has long been looked upon by the world as a weak nation, but despite her consistent defeats in wars she has still maintained her existence.

We, as a nation, must pursue consistently our prescribed course and hold our hopes in China, and with the love of a strict father and a gentle mother we must seek to awaken the Chinese to the need of becoming a vital part of the New Order of Greater East Asia. But, should it appear that the Chinese will not relinquish their illusions about Japan's purposes, we must let it be known that we shall then resolutely bring about retribution to them with a final, decisive blow to crush them.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,434 dated November 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: India of Today and India of Tomorrow, and Traffic Problem in the Balkans.